

AUGUST

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15, No. 29

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851.

Whole No. 767

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRE NO political office. He

intends devoting his entire time

and energy to THE PRACTICE

OF THE LAW, in the counties of

St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also

in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George C. Whaley,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1851.

J. A. & J. S. McComb,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office No. 4, on Office Row.

March 15, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,

Attorney at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

TERMS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 3.

May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,

AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Levanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMAS, R. W. COBB,

THOMAS & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

Will attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. M. McSpadden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Will practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Rome, Georgia.

Masonic Address.

(DELIVERED AT LEVANON, JUNE 24TH, 1851.)

BY JOSEPH W. GARDEN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

My Masonic Brethren

have imposed upon me the task of

addressing you on the present occasion.

I feel it to be a task, from a consciousness of my inability to do justice to the subject; it has many excellencies; it has conferred innumerable benefits on mankind; and it inculcates many sublime truths in its mysterious ritual; but at the same time, I esteem it to be a distinguished honor to have the privilege of addressing so respectable and intelligent an audience as that before which I now appear.

Although the institution of which I design to speak for a few minutes, and of which I am a humble member, is deserving of the warmest approbation of every rational being; yet, I am aware that many persons are opposed to it, principally on account of its mysteries or secrets; but when all the investing circumstances are properly and impartially investigated, the objection will disappear like morning vapor, which quickly fadeth away. Individuals have their secrets; so have all commercial or other business associations; and nations have their State secrets or mysteries; and we all acquiesce in the propriety of such a policy; may we constantly feel the necessity of maintaining silence in regard to many of the concerns both of private and public life. Hear the words of Solomon, the wise King of Israel: "A tale-bearer revealeth secrets; but he that is of a faithful spirit concealeth the matter." "A prudent man concealeth knowledge." "He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life; but he that openeth wide his lips shall have destruction." "A wholesome tongue is a tree of life; he that hath knowledge spareth his words." "Whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue, keepeth his soul from troubles." "Where no word is, there the fire goeth out; so when there is no tale-bearer, the strife ceaseth." "A fool uttereth all his mind; but a wise man keepeth it in till afterwards."

Because a man may refuse to read all his private letters, must he be looked upon with suspicion? Must those merchants who refrain from advertising the first cost of their goods, their business correspondence, and their private plans or marks, have uncharitable and injurious constructions placed on their policy? And because Freemasons refuse to reveal all the ceremonies and other mysteries of the order, which are essential to its harmonious union and perpetuity, must it be inferred that they are treasonous plotters, or dishonest schemers?

The greatest philosophers and wisest men of antiquity, held secrecy to be one of the greatest virtues; and they inculcated it both by precept and example. Cato, the Roman censor, told his friends that there were three things of which he never failed to report. 1st. To have gone by sea, when he could have gone by land. 2nd. If he passed a day without endeavoring to do good. 3d. If he told a secret. Another ancient writer declares it to be unsafe to live under the same roof, or sail in the same ship, with a divulger of secrets. The son of Sirach speaks beautifully of the same import. "Whosoever discovereth secrets loseth his credit, and shall never find a friend to his mind. Love thy friend and be faithful unto him, but if thou betrayest his secrets, follow no more after him; for as a man has destroyed his enemy, so hast thou the love of thy neighbor. As one that letteth a bird go out of his hand, so hast thou let thy neighbor go, and shalt not get him again. Follow after him no more, for he is too far off; he is as a roe escaped out of the snare. As for a wound, it may be bound up; and after reviling there may be reconciliation; but he that betrayeth secrets is without hope."

Secrecy, as practiced by Masons in regard to certain points, is not only important to the prosperity and perpetuity to the Masonic institution, but it inculcates a valuable lesson on the mind of each individual member; for, by a continual adherence to prudence and caution in speaking on certain prescribed topics, and maintaining total silence on others, (although they may be few,) will, in a majority of cases, inevitably lead to the habit of prudent and cautious speaking in general. And I believe that Masons, as a body, are more exempt from petty wranglings and animosities with their neighbors, than the same number of any other class; they seldom speak so as to arouse the malignant passions of others; consequently, there can be no recrimination by which the same evil

principle might be awakened in their own bosoms. A large proportion of the turmoils and miseries of mankind, flow from imprudent speaking or slandering.

Slender,

Whose whisper is the world's diameter,

As level as the cannon to his flank,

Transports his poison'd shots."

Masonry inculcates the tenets of the order, in a great degree, by typical figures and allegorical emblems. Every character, figure, or emblem depicted in our Lodges, is made to teach moral, virtuous, or religious principles, and to engrave them, as it were, on the mind of every individual. That manner of instruction cannot be otherwise than elucidations of such symbolical mysteries as tend to strengthen, embellish and elevate the mind. Objects which strike the eye, engage the attention more readily, and fasten upon the memory with more tenacity, than abstract principles portrayed by words alone. In this way, almost every object presented to the eye, may be made to imprint on the mind, serious, solemn and often sublime truths. To illustrate this, it will only be necessary to give a few examples of the Masonic method of teaching important principles by emblems. They may be found in our printed charts, which are open to the inspection of all. "The twenty-four inch gauge, is an instrument used by operative Masons to measure and lay out their work; but we, as free and accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of dividing our time. It being divided into twenty-four equal parts, is emblematical of the twenty-four hours of the day, which we are taught to divide into three equal parts; whereby are found eight hours for the service of God, and a distressed worthy brother; eight for our usual avocations; and eight for refreshment and sleep."

"The common gavel is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to break off the corners of rough stones, the better to fit them for the builder's use; but we, as free and accepted Masons are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of divesting our hearts and consciences of all the vices and superfluities of life, thereby fitting our minds as living stones for that spiritual building, that henceforth be made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

"The trowel is in all ages been deemed an emblem of innocence; the lamb-skin is therefore to remind us of that purity of life and conduct which is so essentially necessary to our gaining admission into the celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the universe presides."

The three principal rounds of the ladder, which Jacob, in his vision, saw ascending from earth to heaven, are denominated Faith, Hope, and Charity, and "admonish us to have faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity to all mankind."

"The rough ashlar is a stone as taken from the quarry in its rude and natural state."

"The perfect ashlar is a stone made ready by the hands of the workmen, to be adjusted by the working tools of the Fellow Craft."

"By the rough ashlar we are reminded of our rude and imperfect state by nature; by the perfect ashlar that state of perfectness education, our own endeavors, and the blessing of God."

By the plumb, square and level, we are admonished "to walk up-rightly in our several stations before God and man, squaring our actions by the square of virtue—remembering that we are travelling upon the level of time, to that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns."

"The pot of incense, delineated in our books, we are taught "is an emblem of a pure heart, which is always an acceptable sacrifice to the Deity; and as this glows with fervent heat, so should our hearts continually glow with gratitude to the great beneficent Author of our existence, for the manifold blessings and comforts we enjoy."

We are instructed that "the bee-hive is an emblem of industry, and recommends the practice of that virtue to all created beings, from the highest seraph in heaven to the lowest reptile of the dust. It teaches us that as we came into the world rational and intelligent beings, so we should ever be industrious ones; never sitting down contented while our fellow-creatures around us are in want, when it is in our power to relieve them without inconvenience to ourselves."

These objects are quite plain and unattractive, and, by symbolical and hieroglyphical connexions, may be considered very imperfect; they are made to represent; but observation proves that when an ob-

ject is caused to symbolize important ideas, or fundamental truths, it is immediately invested with a new, and more striking character. No matter where a Mason may be; no matter what circumstances may surround him; the moment his eye traces the form of a symbol, or an object resembling it, its masonic uses wake up in the memory and enlighten the mind as the world is enlivened by the bright rays of the morning sun. He can thus read as he runs the most sublime principles of moral philosophy, and have recourse in his recollection, with the vividness of light itself, thoughts and ideas which tend powerfully to purify his heart, elevating his mind, and expanding his conceptions of divine things. In this way, either in the crowded city or the deep solitude of the forest, he can have his mind refreshed with the most valuable principles of domestic economy, social duties and religion; whole volumes of the most important truths pertaining to the requirements of moral law binding him in his actions towards his great Creator and his fellow beings, can be perused with the swiftness of the lightning telegraph. When in the silent grove, enjoying the quiet, unobtrusive, and serene pleasures diffused by nature's charms; or in the social hall, participating in the enjoyments of friendship and intellectuality; or mingling in the brilliant scenes of gaiety and festivity, amidst the giddy throng; or laboring in his accustomed vocation; or joining in the duties belonging to solemn occasions; the well instructed Mason can read from the objects of nature and art around him, principles, admonitions and sublime truths, eminently suited to give a zest to quiet, innocent and edifying pleasures; to restrain inordinately; to mitigate and sweeten the hours of toil; and to harmonize the mind with the deepest solemnities.

Masonry not only breaks off many of the rugged corners of the rough ashlar of this life, thereby enabling us to fill out our probationary space of time with more pleasure and profit than we could otherwise do; but leads our mind to the contemplation of subjects which are necessary to a due preparation for the life which is to come.

Although the masonic ritual inculcates religion from beginning to end; yet the institution is not a church; it does not constitute a religious sect; it teaches no particular doctrines of piety peculiar to itself. It urges a deep reverence for Deity, and commands every virtue. In regard to the four cardinal virtues, it informs us that "temperance is that due restraint upon our affections and passions, which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice; that fortitude is that noble and steady pursuit of mind, whereby we are enabled to undergo any pain, peril, or danger, when prudentially deemed expedient; that prudence teaches us to regulate our lives and actions agreeably to the dictates of reason, and is that habit by which we wisely judge and prudentially determine on all things relative to our future happiness;" and that "justice is that standard or boundary of right, which enables us to render to every man his just due, without distinction; and further, that justice, in a great measure, constitutes a great man."

All these exalted principles, and many others, masonry teaches; in fact, it presents to the mind, in their most attractive aspects, the sublime and enduring beauties of all which is good, generous, noble, and virtuous; and it points out the hideous deformities of vice, and warns the unwary against their deceitful allurements. It inculcates in a lively and forcible manner, brotherly love and confidence, relief to the distressed, and truth. It is not pretence, that the practice of morality alone, will accomplish the redemption of past sins, and procure the salvation of immortal souls; it is taught, and enjoined on the members of the craft, on the same principle that an affectionate and prudent parent teaches and enjoins it on his children. And why do the great majority of parents strive, in some degree, at least, to implant moral principles in the minds of their offspring? Is it merely in view of secular advantages? Were their ideas and motives circumscribed by the narrow bounds of worldly considerations, even then the labor of inculcating a deep reverence for the great Creator, and the practice of morality, would, in a great majority of instances, be richly rewarded; for we seldom, if ever, hear of any one being reduced to degradation, want, and sorrow, by leading a sober, prudent, and virtuous life.

But neither parents nor Masonic Lodges, teach adoration of God, and an adherence to the sublime

principles which He has revealed to us, for the sole purpose and expectation of reaping secular advantages; they look beyond "this vale of tears;" for, although we, as christian masons, believe that there is no eternal salvation except thro' the great atonement of Christ; yet, God has said that "every man will be rewarded according to his works;" and not one jot or tittle of his word will pass away—all will be fulfilled.

Although men of various nations and different religions, may become masons; yet, no atheist can be lawfully admitted to the mysteries of the order. The candidate for masonry must believe in the existence of a God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; for it seems to have been wisely concluded by its illustrious founders, that no man could have a just conception and appreciation of the benevolent and exalted principles embraced in its tenets, who was too ignorant, too depraved, or too stubbornly proud, to believe in and acknowledge the existence and supremacy of a Ruling Intelligence—a Great First Cause—an omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, eternal, and self-existing God, from whom have emanated all correct and exalted ideas of Justice, Benevolence and Truth.

It will thus be perceived that masonry, by selecting those who are of good repute, and who believe in the existence of a God, paves the way for the practice of those virtues and moral precepts which it so forcibly inculcates.

But it may be said—and said truly—that a great many members of the masonic fraternity—perhaps a majority—are not prosperous of vital religion; that they are not members of christian churches; that comparatively few, perhaps, are distinguished for piety; and, that many of them are often guilty of derelictions of moral duty, and infractions of interdicted parts of moral law, particularly on minor points. A chaste and beautiful writer (Addison, I believe) has said; "It is no diminution, but a recommendation of human nature, that, in some instances, passion gets the better of reason, and all that we can think is impotent against half what we feel." Now, although all mankind are not Masons; yet, all Masons are representatives of human nature; and any institution of human origin, which aims to establish among its members a state of ineffable moral perfection, will utterly fail in the attainment of its object, and enjoy an ephemeral existence only.

One of the distinguishing excellencies of the institution of masonry, above all other human institutions formed for benevolent and charitable purposes, is, in my humble opinion,—that, whilst it commands moral law—enforcing its most important injunctions—and condemns vice, it does not exact too much. A society whose principles objects are to enhance moral sentiment in the mind, the enjoyment of innocent pleasures, and to mitigate human misfortunes and miseries, should combine within its constitution the elements of perpetuity; otherwise it is unworthy of consideration. In fact, the ultimate effects of a short-lived moral association, may be injurious. Like a milldam crushed by the force of accumulating flood, which, thus set free, rush onward with destructive impetuosity, the dissolution of such an association liberates the pent-up evils, which seem to sweep over the land with ten times their accustomed violence. Although masonry law recommends the most exact conformity to moral rules, and the practice of every virtue; yet, they do not punish, for slight derelictions and infractions, with the same rigor which is generally exercised by christian churches. The masonic order was never intended to constitute a church or religious sect, although it is eminently calculated to keep alive the name and knowledge of "the true and living God;" it is a human institution formed for wise and benevolent purposes, and had its laws excluded from its benefits all those who failed in their conduct to follow out moral ethics in all their minute ramifications, in some degree, at least, to implant moral principles in the minds of their offspring? Is it merely in view of secular advantages? Were their ideas and motives circumscribed by the narrow bounds of worldly considerations, even then the labor of inculcating a deep reverence for the great Creator, and the practice of morality, would, in a great majority of instances, be richly rewarded; for we seldom, if ever, hear of any one being reduced to degradation, want, and sorrow, by leading a sober, prudent, and virtuous life.

But neither parents nor Masonic Lodges, teach adoration of God, and an adherence to the sublime

principles which He has revealed to us, for the sole purpose and expectation of reaping secular advantages; they look beyond "this vale of tears;" for, although we, as christian masons, believe that there is no eternal salvation except thro' the great atonement of Christ; yet, God has said that "every man will be rewarded according to his works;" and not one jot or tittle of his word will pass away—all will be fulfilled.

Although men of various nations and different religions, may become masons; yet, no atheist can be lawfully admitted to the mysteries of the order. The candidate for masonry must believe in the existence of a God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; for it seems to have been wisely concluded by its illustrious founders, that no man could have a just conception and appreciation of the benevolent and exalted principles embraced in its tenets, who was too ignorant, too depraved, or too stubbornly proud, to believe in and acknowledge the existence and supremacy of a Ruling Intelligence—a Great First Cause—an omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, eternal, and self-existing God, from whom have emanated all correct and exalted ideas of Justice, Benevolence and Truth.

It will thus be perceived that masonry, by selecting those who are of good repute, and who believe in the existence of a God, paves the way for the practice of those virtues and moral precepts which it so forcibly inculcates.

But it may be said—and said truly—that a great many members of the masonic fraternity—perhaps a majority—are not prosperous of vital religion; that they are not members of christian churches; that comparatively few, perhaps, are distinguished for piety; and, that many of them are often guilty of derelictions of moral duty, and infractions of interdicted parts of moral law, particularly on minor points. A chaste and beautiful writer (Addison, I believe) has said; "It is no diminution, but a recommendation of human nature, that, in some instances, passion gets the better of reason, and all that we can think is impotent against half what we feel." Now, although all mankind are not Masons; yet, all Masons are representatives of human nature; and any institution of human origin, which aims to establish among its members a state of ineffable moral perfection, will utterly fail in the attainment of its object, and enjoy an ephemeral existence only.

One of the distinguishing excellencies of the institution of masonry, above all other human institutions formed for benevolent and charitable purposes, is, in my humble opinion,—that, whilst it commands moral law—enforcing its most important injunctions—and condemns vice, it does not exact too much. A society whose principles objects are to enhance moral sentiment in the mind, the enjoyment of innocent pleasures, and to mitigate human misfortunes and miseries, should combine within its constitution the elements of perpetuity; otherwise it is unworthy of consideration. In fact, the ultimate effects of a short-lived moral association, may be injurious. Like a milldam crushed by the force of accumulating flood, which, thus set free, rush onward with destructive impetuosity, the dissolution of such an association liberates the pent-up evils, which seem to sweep over the land with ten times their accustomed violence. Although masonry law recommends the most exact conformity to moral rules, and the practice of every virtue; yet, they do not punish, for slight derelictions and infractions, with the same rigor which is generally exercised by christian churches. The masonic order was never intended to constitute a church or religious sect, although it is eminently calculated to keep alive the name and knowledge of "the true and living God;" it is a human institution formed for wise and benevolent purposes, and had its laws excluded from its benefits all those who failed in their conduct to follow out moral ethics in all their minute ramifications, in some degree, at least, to implant moral principles in the minds of their offspring? Is it merely in view of secular advantages? Were their ideas and motives circumscribed by the narrow bounds of worldly considerations, even then the labor of inculcating a deep reverence for the great Creator, and the practice of morality, would, in a great majority of instances, be richly rewarded; for we seldom, if ever, hear of any one being reduced to degradation, want, and sorrow, by leading a sober, prudent, and virtuous life.

But neither parents nor Masonic Lodges, teach adoration of God, and an adherence to the sublime

principles which He has revealed to us, for the sole purpose and expectation of reaping secular advantages; they look beyond "this vale of tears;" for, although we, as christian masons, believe that there is no eternal salvation except thro' the great atonement of Christ; yet, God has said that "every man will be rewarded according to his works;" and not one jot or tittle of his word will pass away—all will be fulfilled.

Although men of various nations and different religions, may become masons; yet, no atheist can be lawfully admitted to the mysteries of the order. The candidate for masonry must believe in the existence of a God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; for it seems to have been wisely concluded by its illustrious founders, that no man could have a just conception and appreciation of the benevolent and exalted principles embraced in its tenets, who was too ignorant, too depraved, or too stubbornly proud, to believe in and acknowledge the existence and supremacy of a Ruling Intelligence—a Great First Cause—an omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, eternal, and self-existing God, from whom have emanated all correct and exalted ideas of Justice, Benevolence and Truth.

It will thus be perceived that masonry, by selecting those who are of good repute, and who believe in the existence of a God, paves the way for the practice of those virtues and moral precepts which it so forcibly inculcates.

But it may be said—and said truly—that a great many members of the masonic fraternity—perhaps a majority—are not prosperous of vital religion; that they are not members of christian churches; that comparatively few, perhaps, are distinguished for piety; and, that many of them are often guilty of derelictions of moral duty, and infractions of interdicted parts of moral law, particularly on minor points. A chaste and beautiful writer (Addison, I believe) has said; "It is no diminution, but a recommendation of human nature, that, in some instances, passion gets the better of reason, and all that we can think is impotent against half what we feel." Now, although all mankind are not Masons; yet, all Masons are representatives of human nature; and any institution of human origin, which aims to establish among its members a state of ineffable moral perfection, will utterly fail in the attainment of its object, and enjoy an ephemeral existence only.

One of the distinguishing excellencies of the institution of masonry, above all other human institutions formed for benevolent and charitable purposes, is, in my humble opinion,—that, whilst it commands moral law—enforcing its most important injunctions—and condemns vice, it does not exact too much. A society whose principles objects are to enhance moral sentiment in the mind, the enjoyment of innocent pleasures, and to mitigate human misfortunes and miseries, should combine within its constitution the elements of perpetuity; otherwise it is unworthy of consideration. In fact, the ultimate effects of a short-lived moral association, may be injurious. Like a milldam crushed by the force of accumulating flood, which, thus set free, rush onward with destructive impetuosity, the dissolution of such an association liberates the pent-up evils, which seem to sweep over the land with ten times their accustomed violence. Although masonry law recommends the most exact conformity to moral rules, and the practice of every virtue; yet, they do not punish, for slight derelictions and infractions, with the same rigor which is generally exercised by christian churches. The masonic order was never intended to constitute a church or religious sect, although it is eminently calculated to keep alive the name and knowledge of "the true and living God;" it is a human institution formed for wise and benevolent purposes, and had its laws excluded from its benefits all those who failed in their conduct to follow out moral ethics in all their minute ramifications, in some degree, at least, to implant moral principles in the minds of their offspring? Is it merely in view of secular advantages? Were their ideas and motives circumscribed by the narrow bounds of worldly considerations, even then the labor of inculcating a deep reverence for the great Creator, and the practice of morality, would, in a great majority of instances, be richly rewarded; for we seldom, if ever, hear of any one being reduced to degradation, want, and sorrow, by leading a sober, prudent, and virtuous life.

But neither parents nor Masonic Lodges, teach adoration of God, and an adherence to the sublime

principles which He has revealed to us, for the sole purpose and expectation of reaping secular advantages; they look beyond "this vale of tears;" for, although we, as christian masons, believe that there is no eternal salvation except thro' the great atonement of Christ; yet, God has said that "every man will be rewarded according to his works;" and not one jot or tittle of his word will pass away—all will be fulfilled.

Although men of various nations and different religions, may become masons; yet, no atheist can be lawfully admitted to the mysteries of the order. The candidate for masonry must believe in the existence of a God, and in a future state of rewards and punishments; for it seems to have been wisely concluded by its illustrious founders, that no man could have a just conception and appreciation of the benevolent and exalted principles embraced in its tenets, who was too ignorant, too depraved, or too stubbornly proud, to believe in and acknowledge the existence and supremacy of a Ruling Intelligence—a Great First Cause—an omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent, eternal, and self-existing God, from whom have emanated all correct and exalted ideas of Justice, Benevolence and Truth.

It will thus be perceived that masonry, by selecting those who are of good repute, and who believe in the existence of a God, paves the way for the practice of those virtues and moral precepts which it so forcibly inculcates.

But it may be said—and said truly—that a great many members of the masonic fraternity—perhaps a majority—are not prosperous of vital religion; that they are not members of christian churches; that comparatively few, perhaps, are distinguished for piety; and, that many of them are often guilty of derelictions of moral duty, and infractions of interdicted parts of moral law, particularly on minor points. A chaste and beautiful writer (Addison, I believe) has said; "It is no diminution, but a recommendation of human nature, that, in some instances, passion gets the better of reason, and all that we can think is impotent against half what we feel." Now, although all mankind are not Masons; yet, all Masons are representatives of human nature; and any institution of human origin, which aims to establish among its members a state of ineffable moral perfection, will utterly fail in the attainment of its object, and enjoy an ephemeral existence only.

One of the distinguishing excellencies of the institution of masonry, above all other human institutions formed for benevolent and charitable purposes, is, in my humble opinion,—that, whilst it commands moral law—enforcing its most important injunctions—and condemns vice, it does not exact too much. A society whose principles objects are to enhance moral sentiment in the mind, the enjoyment of innocent pleasures, and to mitigate human misfortunes and miseries, should combine within its constitution the elements of perpetuity; otherwise it is unworthy of consideration. In fact, the ultimate effects of a short-lived moral association, may be injurious. Like a milldam crushed by the force of accumulating flood, which, thus set free, rush onward with destructive impetuosity, the dissolution of such an association liberates the pent-up evils, which seem to sweep over the land with ten times their accustomed violence. Although masonry law recommends the most exact conformity to moral rules, and the practice of every virtue; yet, they do not punish, for slight derelictions and infractions, with the same rigor which is generally exercised by christian churches

From the Christian Index.

To the Baptists of Georgia.

DEAR BRETHREN: Since the adjournment of the Biennial Convention at Nashville, much has been written and said in relation to the course which I felt it my duty to take, as your representative, in that body. Permit me, without noticing the garbled statements and misrepresentations which seem to have a common origin, to state to you candidly what I did do, and why I did it. I did object to Dr. Maclay, or any man identified with abolitionists, taking a seat in the Convention. This I did, without any regard to the agencies on which they came. I intended to raise the naked question, and meet the agencies when they should come up. I made no charge against any one, the question turned on Dr. Maclay, but I intended to include all, and so stated.

My reasons are these: There never has been a heresy so destructive of the peace of the country and the churches, as abolitionism; none more opposed to God's word—none in relation to which the rule of duty is more distinctly stated. "Let as many servants (double) as are under the yoke, count their own masters as worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service because they are faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit. These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words even the words of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but dotting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmising. I perceive disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself." 1 Tim. 6:1-5. This passage applies particularly to the abolitionists.

Now when the issue was distinctly made, Northern Baptists, instead of discharging this plain and obvious duty, absolutely withdrew from their Southern brethren, because they were believing masters, "faithful and beloved partakers of the benefit," and identified themselves with those from whom God had commanded them to withdraw. Thus they became partakers of the sin, and have given, and are now giving "aid and comfort" to men of "corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth."

For this they have made no atonement, nor even manifested the slightest dissatisfaction. They now hold them in full fellowship in their churches and freely co-operate with them. Such men I could not invite to seats in the Southern Convention without injustice to my constituents, and my own conscience, indeed, without becoming partakers of their sin. On this ground I oppose every Northern man. Dr. Sherwood took his seat on different grounds, as did Dr. Maclay afterwards; but this I could not oppose, because your Constitution permitted it.

The Southern Baptist Convention is emphatically a pro-slavery institution. It was organized upon this distinct platform, and no other. No anti-slavery man ought or can with consistency be a member of it in any capacity. The desire for a seat and the courtesy of an invitation are alike uncautious. There is no fellowship, there never can be.

Not a Northern man present at Nashville disavowed anti-slavery sentiments, nor even identified with abolitionists, the very thing charged upon them. I could not do you justice without voting against the invitation. I call nothing courtesy which does violence to the truth.

But besides this, I knew the object which induced the visit of Dr. Maclay and others to Nashville. I had seen the division of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and read the angry debates which attended it. That this division has induced both parties to look with solicitude to the position of the Southern Convention, indeed, to appoint agents to conciliate the body and enlist Southern feeling, without any regard to our union or well-being. In a word, that they wished to involve us in the same bitter controversy. I was unwilling to give any countenance to such movements on either side.

Until they divided among themselves, they had but little use for the South, and then only because they needed countenance and wanted money. The appointment of Mr. Woolsey was a trick, the tender of a thousand dollars by the Bible Union to the Board at Richmond, a bribe.

I must say too, that when I saw the developments at Nashville, the private caucuses, the scramble between Northern men and their Southern allies to decide which had the better title to the South, I not only felt satisfied of the propriety of my course, but contempt for the insulting impertinence. Since my return I am still more confirmed.

About the time of the Convention at Nashville, the American and Foreign Bible Society was in session in New York. When a proposition was made to select certain Southern gentlemen as Vice Pres-

dent, Mr. Colver objected, on the ground that they were slaveholders, and this objection was so far sustained, as to induce a "compromise," by electing one Southern man. And yet this very Society had its agent, Mr. Woolsey, at Nashville, having claim to the South, and seeking to conciliate.

A few years since, a distinguished Baptist of Boston (Mr. Lincoln) was sent to Penfield, Ga., to reconcile the Executive Committee of Georgia. I asked that gentleman what was the estimate placed on Colver and his party. He said "a sewer to the city; filth to the city." But now, sewer, filth and all, you find him "check by jowl" in all the councils of that people. So it is in every Northern association; the moderate men, conservatives, as they call themselves, will not come out from the filth, will not withdraw from these "corrupt minds;" and yet they ask us to meet them as brethren.

When the division took place, the best that the most friendly could do for the South, was to say: "Well, brethren, we could live with you, but we are at the North and must go with the North." Thus they gave their influence to the decision of the domestic Board at New York, refusing to appoint Mr. Reeves because he was a slaveholder, and to that of the Foreign Board at Boston, refusing to appoint any slaveholder; and their tacit countenance to all the slander which has been heaped upon the South. This is the position of the leading men in the Bible Union, while many of its warmest supporters are abolitionists died in the wool.

To ask us to meet and co-operate with such men, is to ask us to violate God's word. He commands us to withdraw from such. If they desire compromise, let them come to us in that spirit—let them wash their hands of the filth, and come to us with their "skirts clean." But they must not come bringing Colver, "sewer, filth," and ask our courtesies while they seek our ruin.

My brethren, I am for Southern Bible Societies, Southern Missionary Boards, Southern schools for the South. And I never will, if I know it, directly or indirectly, give countenance to a heresy which I believe to be the most injurious and ruinous known to the world, a piracy which has not abated a whit its strength or malignity. If I have misrepresented your feelings, I certainly regret that, but I never can regret my course in the Convention. I could say much more. I did not wish to discuss the issues at Nashville, I do not now. Your approval is certainly my greatest earthly reward; but even this is a price too small for a compromise of my convictions of duty.

I thank you for the many testimonials of confidence and affection, which you have heretofore given me, and am as ever,

Yours in Christ Jesus,
J. E. DAWSON.

*Dr. Sherwood voted with me, and expects soon to be identified with the South.
*Dr. Maclay did not even deny the sentiments charged upon him in the papers, and alluded to by Prof. Mell. He denied having spoken at "Exeter."

I venture that none of those societies or men are now willing to withdraw from abolitionists, that between the two they would prefer, as heretofore, their co-operation to ours.

The letter of Dr. Dragg, the brother elected, declining the office thus tendered, is worthy of all commendation, and must address itself to the bosom of every Southern Baptist.

It is remarkable that the prints which have been loudest and bitterest in demanding us, although they noticed in New York do not venture even a comment, a word upon the subject.

Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, tells the story of a theological student, who when asked for the first time to say grace, being rather embarrassed, began in this very benevolent strain:

"O Lord! we thank thee that while we are enjoying health and prosperity, so many are tossed on beds of pain, deprived of the comforts of life." And also of an itinerant clergyman when he knew, who not being sufficiently acquainted with the use of prepositions, prayed that the gospel might be dispensed with throughout the world.

This reminds us of an "exhorter" who prayed, "Oh Lord have mercy upon the heathens in the uttermost of the earth; where the foot of the Lion never trod, where the voice of his young whelp was never heard, and thine omnipotent eye never saw."—Blade.

A LITTLE ERROR.—The editor of a Southern paper, using about to start on a ramble in search of health and subscribers, introduces his "sub" to his readers in the following terms:

"During our absence our paper will not suffer, but, on the contrary, will probably be much bettered. Our better half, who has been pronounced by a competent judge 'the smarter man of the two,' will have jurisdiction over its columns. She is a staunch Democrat, and decidedly opposed to the new innovation on female costume; and our only fear is, that when we return our readers will insist upon our going again."

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Revolution in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.

Dear Sir: Cuba having at least become convinced that she must trust to her own exertions and to her own right arm for the vindication of her rights, has at last struck the blow, and now has her Lexington in Guanamaquin, and may yet have her Bunker's Hill at Najaza. The revolution has broken out, and with that true sympathy with the Great Republic that leads to kind feelings and sympathizing protection, her sons determined that whilst the cannon of the continent was celebrating the birth of Liberty in the New World, the Genius of the Queen of the Antilles should call it into existence in the Isles. On the glorious Fourth of July the pronunciamiento was made near Principe, and the call ran fast through the country to concentrate at Najaza. A small party that was directing their steps to the point of Guanamaquin by a squadron of lancers, who, after a struggle of three quarters of an hour, were forced to retire leaving twenty on the field. The lancers, unfortunately, were able to bring off Don Joaquin Aguiro, whose saddle girth broke and he was made prisoner.

Since the first news of the outbreak, our advisers are very meagre, and entirely Spanish, so you can judge how much they can be relied upon. These represent the country as quiet; but at the same time acknowledge that in Las Tunas there has also appeared a pronunciamiento. The point where the patriots have concentrated is in the mountains of Najaza, between Puerto Principe and Las Tunas, which lies more towards Santiago. Their number is variously estimated between three hundred and one thousand men, and the country round Principe and Nuevitas is said to be almost entirely deserted by the young men, who, it is supposed, are going in by hundreds to the revolutionists. Judging from circumstances, the affair is taking a very serious aspect.

A portion of a regiment, as much as they dare spare, have this morning been taken up to windward, probably to Nuevitas, by steamer, and I have been told that Gen. Lymerich has been succeeded in the command there. This is the old Spanish fashion when things go badly; the want of success is attributed to the General. I have seen a letter from a Captain of the regiments at Principe, to his friend here, which states that he is "ordered out to reinforce the party in front of the insurgents, and that it is said that men, both from the infantry and cavalry are continually going over to the enemy." This is the position of the news now; the mail is due this afternoon and may bring us further intelligence.

The effect is such as to cause much uneasiness and excitement here, and it is supposed that the mail to-day may bring advice of further insurrections. It is rumored that Trinidad is up, but this is without confirmation. From Matanzas the Government has received official advice that it is absolutely necessary to remove at once one of the regiments there, for it has shown the most evident signs of insubordination. So great is discontent and desire throughout the country to throw off the yoke that, has so long oppressed them, that should Lopez land now with one hundred men the revolution would be finished in ninety days. What has become of him? Can't he get on a raft and drift over here?

July 18.—The mail arrived yesterday with dates to the 13th from Puerto Principe; the Government were making arrests there for "treason" and among other parties arrested are two young ladies, for having sent a quantity of lint to the hospital commissioner, and one of them a sonnet to her lover. They have been confined in a manufactory, where they are said to be very refractory and to sing continually.

"No, I won't be a nun,
No, I won't be a nun,
For I am too fond of freedom,
For to be a nun."

The patriots were daily gaining force in the hills of Najaza, and the sections are so frequent that the commanders fear to take their men too near the enemy. No attack has been made upon them, and the news from the East is most cheering. Official accounts tell us that Barracoa has pronounced, and a gentleman showed me a letter from Trinidad, received last night, which assured him that the preparations were nearly completed, and that the cry would be raised on the 17th (yesterday) or at latest the 20th. I am assured that preparations are being rapidly made for a movement in this vicinity, but of course I cannot find out any thing about it, things are kept mighty close.

Now that the ball has begun to roll it cannot be stopped, but our brothers in the United States, and all friends of freedom, must give us a helping hand to make the contest a short one and the result happy. It is to be hoped that the citizens of the Great Republic will not turn a deaf ear to the cry of Cuba.

Can you not induce your old correspondent Peregrine to resume the pen, or has he left the island?

Yours, PHILIP PATRICK.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851.

The Lynn News, speaking of the Bloomer Costume, says, it is but the application of the "higher law" to petticoats.

Masonic Address.

On our first page will be found an address delivered at Lebanon on the 24th June, by Mr. Carden, published by request of the Lodge.

We offer to our readers an apology for the deficiency in editorial in to-day's paper—times were rather warm for a few days before the election to write, and the fact is we have not felt much like it since.

Samuel F. Rice Esq. has met Mr. White his competitor for Congress, at four or five different places, in this County during the past week—the Returns show that he has triumphantly sustained himself and the principles which he advocates.

Chimney.—No Congress news from Cherokee except from two boxes in the lower part of the County. The contest at those boxes was pretty close. The impression here is that Rice will carry the County by a small majority.

Mr. H. G. Cochrane, Prof. of Music, in the Dallas Academy, called at our office last week, as he passed through this place, on his way to Knoxville, Tenn. He will return this way on or about the 25th inst. when he will tune and put in order Pianos, or other musical instruments as the citizens may desire.

Cuba.

In another column read the accounts from Cuba. The spirit of liberty seems to have fired once more, the hermits of the patriots. Numerous and contradictory as the various reports are, we doubt not this effort to free this beautiful island from the chains of despotism, will be successful.

Our young men who are fond of adventure and exciting scenes, might make a visit to the Island pay well.

Beat Again.

It was beaten by reference to the election returns, in to-day's paper that we have come out second best. The trial of which we spoke last week, has terminated rather adversely; nevertheless with the decision we are perfectly content. We are ready again to enter upon the discharge of our duties, and as usual, to battle manfully for democracy and pure and unadulterated republicanism. To our friends who yielded us their support, we feel as grateful as though the utmost success had crowned our efforts.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following aggregate returns of the election, though not official, is believed to be substantially correct. The table containing the official returns of the vote at each precinct will be given in our next.

CONGRESS.	
Rice,	1317
White,	624
SENATE.	
Walker,	1261
Gant,	818
REPRESENTATIVES.	
Aiken,	1679
Price,	1023
A. N. Young,	926
Davis,	850
Phailey,	825
Shelton,	725
H. Young,	423
Vannaman,	365
Whole number,	2295

Give Meed!

Mr. H. H. ALEX. collector, agent for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, will attend at the following time, and places to collect 10 per cent. upon all subscription, necessary by the Directors to meet the current expenses of the Road:

Jacksonville, Tuesday, 5th August.
Alexandria, Wednesday, 6th "
Maddox's, Thursday, 7th "
Oxford, Friday, 8th "
Mallory's M. Tuesday, 12th "
White P., Wednesday 13th "
Cross Plains, Thursday, 14th "

Those who have not heretofore paid the first assessment of 5 per cent., will be required to pay 15 per cent.

A MODERN FARMER'S WIFE.—A young lady recently married to a farmer, one day visited the cow houses, when she thus interrogated her milk-maid: "By the by, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the butter milk?"

From the Mont. Adv. & Gaz.

All Hail to Cuba!

Further of the Revolution!! The work goes bravely on!! The following news from Cuba has been received at Savannah by the steamer Isamer, just from Havana, telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune:

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION—VICTORY OF THE PATRIOTS!

SAVANNAH, Friday, July 25. The steamship Isabel has arrived here from Havana, bringing news to the 22d inst. We learn by her that the revolution in Cuba progresses favorably to the cause of the patriots. The *Pero Industrial* gives a report of the commander of the cavalry regiment of the centre, Don Joaquin Aguiro, in which he says that he encountered and defeated the insurgents on the 5th inst. Letters received here state, on the contrary, that twenty-one of the Spaniards were killed, and the remainder fled, and that the patriots lost three killed and five wounded. The letters also state that pronunciamientos have been made at Holguin and Tunas.

Gen. Conti, was attacked while crossing the river Najaza, and defeated, with the loss of one hundred men killed and fifty drowned.

The *Gaceta*, in noticing the first action says that the patriots defeated the Government troops.

Fears of a revolt in Matanzas are entertained.

In addition to the above, we take the following from the Charleston Mercury, of the 26th inst.:

"The Isabel bring a long list of passengers and a full cargo consigned to M. C. Mordecai and others."

It is also reported, as we learn from another passenger, that many of the towns in the interior of the island are in arms, and that the strength of the insurgent is estimated at about 3000 men. It is stated that in an engagement the Queen's troops suffered severely, and that in a short time a Provisional Government will be proclaimed.

Heaven grant that these speculations may all be realized, and that this beautiful island may soon be completely rescued from the grasp of the tyrants.

The main objection heretofore urged against sending aid to Cuba, viz: that her people did not strike the first blow for freedom, is now removed, and our gallant young men can now render the brave Cubans that assistance that their struggle with Mexico, that will they even now be permitted to do so, without further proclamations, arrests, trials and confiscations by the present free-soil administration of the United States? We doubt it! We expect to see another proclamation from Fillmore in a day or two, warning and forbidding our people to interfere in the Cuban revolution, and the navy ordered on to prevent it. We wonder if such men ever reflect how we obtained our independence?

An Abolition Paper in Mississippi.

The only democratic paper in Mississippi that supports Fugate for Governor is the "Marion Banner," published at Marion, Lumbard county, and edited by one W. P. Andrews from Ohio, and an abolitionist. He does not nor has not pretended to conceal his abolitionism, but boldly and fearlessly proclaims abolitionism through the columns of his paper. Listen what he says:

"You are told that I was opposed to the nomination of Cass and Breckinridge; that I preferred Van Buren, and would have voted for him, if there had been a Free-soil ticket in the State. All this I acknowledge, and yet claim to be a Democrat."

"I AM, IT IS TRUE, OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, and in the language of LEWIS CASS, I DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE IN FREEDOM, and pray for its ABOLITION EVERYWHERE."

He is in favor of all the acts of the 31st Congress, upon the grounds that negro slavery never can be extended farther than within the limits of the States in which it now exists.

We ask every candid man, who wishes the south well, if it is not true that the people should be aroused to a proper sense of their duty? Here we see an able abolitionist press with an extensive circulation at Washington City, one in Virginia, one in Louisville, Kentucky, and this one in Mississippi, openly advocating abolitionism, and pronouncing daily the doctrine that the woolly-headed African is an equal with the white man, and should enjoy the same privileges. Then there are several in New Orleans, and one in Mobile, that are opposed to the institution of slavery, and are only waiting to be sustained by public sentiment, to denounce to institution in round and open terms.

Without adversity a man will hardly arrive at any considerable proficiency in the moral and intellectual virtues that give dignity to the human character. Adversity is but the occasion of bringing many of our best qualities into exercise.

EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT—

COWBOLDING BY A WOMAN.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the previous quietude of the day was broken into a singular affair. A woman entered the California Exchange with a large cowhide in her hand, and commenced an attack upon John Hungerford, who was in conversation with some friends. The attack was a very spirited one, and the blows were laid over the head, face and shoulders of the man, were of course taken entirely by surprise, and thought the woman either insane or intoxicated and pulled her away from Mr. Hungerford. She, of course, gathered a crowd around her, to whom she related the following circumstances, as the cause of her acts:—She said that family by her husband, and had been left in charge of her brother's wife by her husband, while he had gone to Napa; that Hungerford had paid particular attention to the sister, and had persuaded her to leave with him, which she did on Saturday morning. This story rather won the crowd in to the lady's favor, and she was taken back and supplied with the cowhide which had been taken away from her, and gave Mr. H. another cowhiding, receiving herself a severe wound over the temple by a cut from a ring worn on the finger of Mr. H. Mr. Hungerford escaped as soon as there was a possible chance, and a large crowd followed the lady to her residence. Her name is Mrs. Garish, formerly Miss Gordon.—*Alta California*, May 21.

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS."—Fred. Douglass, the well known Fugitive Slave, has just commenced the publication at Rochester, of a large and handsomely printed weekly paper with the above title. The new paper is the result of a union between the North Star, lately published by Mr. D., and the Syracuse Liberty Party Paper.—John Thomas, who formerly conducted the latter, is the assistant of Mr. Douglass in the new journal.

Mr. Douglass was formerly a Disunionist, believing that the United States Constitution involved the North in the support of Slavery. He is now a convert to the doctrine of Lysander Spooner that the Constitution rightly interpreted, is not pro-slavery at all, and that the United States Government has full power to abolish slavery in every part of the land. That he is a man of marked ability no one who knows him will deny.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

We hope the foregoing will not escape the attention of our readers. The abolitionists are giving up the doctrine of disunion and becoming converts to the doctrine that it is constitutional to abolish slavery everywhere; and hence they intend to stay in the Union for that purpose. This makes them clearly the "Constitutional Union" party.—*Columbian Times*.

It appears from the census returns (says the Southern Press) that the State of Maryland last year two hundred and fifteen fugitive slaves, about two hundred more than all that have been recovered within about the same period by the Fugitive slave law.

These fugitive slaves of Maryland were worth about one hundred thousand dollars, enough to pay the expenses of her State government. If that much property were taken from the whole Union by any foreign State on any pretence in one year, we should send navies and armies to demand indemnity for the past and security for the future. But as it is estimated from a single State by the bad faith of several of her sisters, it is regarded as a very moderate tribute paid for the privilege of having the South governed by the North.

A HORSE FRAGMENTED TO DEATH BY AN ELEPHANT.—A very remarkable case of the effects of fright upon a horse occurred in Franklin a short time since. A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Palmer was grazing in the yard near the fence, when the elephants belonging to the manager recently in this city were passing along.

The horse did not observe them till they were quite close to him, when looking up and seeing the huge animals, he started back in a fright, ran to the opposite side of the yard, stood for a moment quivering, and then dropped dead! He was literally frightened to death.—*[Norwich Conn.] Awaro*.

We understand, says the Grove Hill Herald, that the gifted child of song, Julia, of Mobile, intends publishing a volume of poems, next fall, under the title of "Wild Shrieks of the South." We have published a good many of her effusions, and from them we are satisfied that the work will be a collection of rich, poetic thoughts. The people of Alabama should give a warm welcome to this work, and we wish the author a ready sale of an extensive edition.

During the trial of a rape case, a female witness was asked if the woman upon whom the offence was committed, was, previously to the affair, chaste?

"Yes," was the reply. "she was chaste" about a quarter of a mile?"

Re-encounter Between Gen. Quitman and the Little Pacifier.

A personal encounter is said to have recently taken place between the gentleman and the rowdy—Footie—above named, during a discussion at Sledgeville, in Panoia county, Mississippi.

It appears that both gentlemen had agreed to refrain from all personalities in their discussion. Gen. Footie, however, in violation of this agreement, alluded to Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was "EXCESSIVELY AND DISHONEST," thus to violate their agreement. Thereupon Gen. Footie called him "A LIAR." Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. According to the *Eagle*, General Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with Gen. Footie, at any more of their joint appointments.—*Adv. & Gaz.*

EDGEFIELD, (S. C.) July 24.

THE SEASONS AND THE CROPS.—Latterly, we have had in this vicinity our full share of both rain and wind. The former, we are glad to say, has done more good than the latter has harm. The corn crops will yet be tolerably fair. There is, however, no promise of a large surplus in quarter of the District we have heard from. The great majority of our farmers will commence upon the incoming crops as soon as the grain is sufficiently dry; for at least five acres out of ten are now empty, and before the present harvest reaches us, we apprehend that ninety out of a hundred will be. Cotton is promising well.—*Advertiser*.

USEFUL INVENTIONS.—A machine for planting wood has been invented at Albany, by which from 200 to 500 feet of work can be turned out in a minute. A rough plank or board, placed in its device, comes out as even and smooth as a mirror. This will supersede the Woodworth machine for the same purpose, which could complete but about forty feet in a minute. The new invention is being exhibited to the public.

A machine has been invented in New York, to be attached to a printing press, which folds up eight papers per minute in the manner in which they are usually delivered to subscribers.

PATRIOTISM IN SANDERSVILLE.—The Central Georgian States that the 4th was celebrated in that town by one man only, who loaded up and fired the old cannon about sunrise to which he very prudently applied a slow match and withdrew to a little distance. The result was a charge exploded, and the field piece was scattered everywhere—a piece weighing 12 1/2 pounds was thrown entirely over the town—several pieces fell in the enclosure of different individuals—fortunately no damage was done, and no one hurt.

CAUTION TO LADIES.—A Cincinnati paper states that Dr. Muzzey, was one day last week called on to perform a singular operation upon the head of a young lady living in John street. It appeared that she had been in the habit of twisting and tying her head so tightly that the scalp had become parted from the skull, and it was found necessary to open the scalp to remove the matter which had accumulated beneath. This is the first case of the kind we have ever known.

THE METHODIST PROPERTY SETT.—We learn from the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have failed, the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A portion of the train on the Montgomery and West Point Railroad ran off the track, in coming down last Saturday, killing a Mrs. Kimmorson, of Wilcox county, and injuring several others.—*Montgomery Advertiser*.

A PROFITABLE NEWSPAPER.—It is reported that the New York Tribune newspaper will divide this year \$80,000 clear profit, about \$24,000 each to Greeley & McClure, and the rest to seven associates in the editorship and bookkeeping.

THE WORKMEN ON THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, near Beaver, recently found a petrified snake imbedded in solid limestone rock, some sixty feet below the earth's surface. Its size was enormous—sixteen feet in length, and in the middle at least four inches in diameter. It is said to be almost as perfect "in form and feature" as when alive.

You often hear of a man being in advance of his age, but you never heard of a woman in the same predicament.

A chap down East has invented a machine to make pumpkin pies. It is driven by the force of circumstances.

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 15.—No. 30.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851.

Whole No. 768.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

AND
J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors or Business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A. D. DRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,

DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega, also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George C. Whately,
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July, 1850

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office No. 4, on Office Row.

March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Chancery.

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.

Office Row—No. 5.

May 20, 1851.

William Achlen,
AND

William J. Haralson,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of Achlen, Huntsville, and of Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.

December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHEVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

Will attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 13, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Will practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Rome, Georgia.

From Arthur's Home Gazette.
Woman's Sphere.

Could any situation, on earth be more exalted, more dignified, more blessed, more endearing, than woman's legitimate sphere? And does she not enjoy the sweet and ennobling privileges of that sphere, in this free and christian land? What could she ask for that she has not? What true woman would forego the sweet influence and enjoyments of social life, for all the honors and emoluments that public life could confer?

'Tis a libel on thy nature, O woman, thus to set aside thy gentleness, and wish to infringe upon the rights and duties of another! Thou canst not change the course of things by the usurpation of a power which by right belongs to another, even were it possible to gain that power—but that, thou canst not do, for God in his wisdom hath made man to fill his legitimate sphere, as well as woman, and he is fitted for no other, and vice versa.

Not that woman is inferior to man, by any means; but man in his sterner and more rugged nature is best fitted to direct public affairs, to grapple with the rough and weighty matters of every-day life, to govern and control by force, firmness and decision, whilst woman in her endearing relations of daughter, sister, wife, mother, friend, finds many opportunities to influence by her gentleness, forbearance and love, many a harsh and cruel nature, thus doing more real good, than she could possibly do, were the power in her own hands. That social evils do exist, I am well aware, and particularly with regard to indigent and friendless females; but even this evil will be much more readily and speedily corrected by woman in her proper sphere, than it could possibly be by an absurd assumption of power.

Let woman by every possible means cultivate her own mind and heart, and she will be more and more able to discern the origin of that evil which she is too apt to think grows out of the tyranny man exerts.

Many, very many will use their power unkindly, and truly tyrannize over the weak and helpless, but the majority do not this, and comparatively few will deliberately render the situation of those dependent on them more irksome than it would otherwise be. Two natures were necessary for the proper regulation and harmony of our world, there were those natures distinctly marked; and as distinctly marked were the occupations and interests of those natures; then let us strive to discharge faithfully the more endearing, quiet, and homelike duties of our nature.

Woman is man's equal, and it is her right to fill her place, and stand nobly side by side with him in every emergency; but in order to do this rightly, truly; in order to be a helpmate indeed, she must acquire knowledge, must elevate herself by cultivating her mind, by making nature her study, and endeavoring to understand the peculiar wants of those committed to her care, and adapting herself to those peculiarities and necessities. Woman has much more of real heart sorrow to bear than man, many more wearying hours of labor, but her nature is long-suffering, elastic and hopeful, while man's more hardy and strong bends not to the storm that it may pass over him, but in his might and majesty defies the threatened danger, and unless turned aside by gentle influence, falls a victim to his own confidence and daring. Be it thine, O woman! thus to use thy influence, it is unlimited, it is positive, though not always acknowledged, it is always felt. Have a care then that thou use it well, for thy responsibilities are great; seek not those that do not belong to thee.

Let correct principles govern thee in all things; in every relation of life take the golden rule for thy guide, and thou wilt render justice to all, confer pleasure on many, and enjoy an inward peace thyself, of which external circumstances, however trying, cannot deprive thee. Would that the women of America better appreciated their exalted position, their incalculable responsibilities, and the blessedness of discharging faithfully, uncomplainingly and joyfully the precious duties of their legitimate sphere.

Until thou canst chage thy nature, and cease to love, or yearn for love, O woman, be content to act a woman's part. If man takes upon himself the regulation of the nursery or kitchen, when a competent woman is at hand, do we not look upon that man with contempt? Let us then beware, that by a like course, we lose not,—to us the most blessed boon of life,—the respect and affection of father, brother, husband, lover!

Myra.

From the Wetumpka State Guard.
The Excitement in our Towns.

Messrs. Hardy & Stephens: In compliance with instructions, I herewith furnish you paper with a copy of the Preamble and Resolutions passed at a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wetumpka, convened in the Council Chamber on Friday last, for the purpose therein mentioned.

As to the circumstances which gave rise to the excitement which caused the meeting, and the adoption of the resolutions, perhaps it may be as well to say, by way of explanation, for the satisfaction of persons residing at a distance, that on the night previous, one man was killed, and another wounded, in a fight in which a number of persons were engaged on each side, with guns, pistols, and perhaps other weapons. The man killed was by the name of David McQuirk, who, it is believed, belonged to a gang of desperadoes, who have been for some time disturbing the peace and safety of the community. The man wounded was Joseph A. Davis, a clerk in one of the stores, who was endeavoring to aid our law-abiding citizens, against the disturbers of the peace.

A meeting of the citizens having been held in consequence of the event above mentioned, on motion of Mr. Ready, the honorable David C. Neal, Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and S. J. McMorris, City Clerk, requested to act as Secretary. After some remarks by the Mayor, the Preamble and Resolutions, found below were submitted by Mr. Ready and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

S. J. McMorris.

Whereas, this community has for a long time been annoyed by a set of desperadoes who are distinctly known, but who have acted under cover of the night, alike insulting to virtue, and even detrimental to the security of our citizens; and whereas, they have but a short time since been emboldened to commit highway robbery, and still further on the last night to fire upon our harmless citizens—in which melee, by the Providence of the Almighty, one of their number was destroyed, and the lives of our citizens spared.

Be it Resolved, In view of the foregoing, That every individual engaged in the melee of last night against our orderly citizens, be considered as outlaws in this community.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five, be detailed by the presiding officer of this meeting on each side of the river, to arrest each and every disorderly person after night and commit them to the Jailhouse of said city for trial, either before the Mayor and Aldermen or before the civil tribunals of the country.

And be it further Resolved, That a body of armed men be appointed to consist of not less than twenty, to search out and bring to justice all those engaged on last night in the attempt to take the lives of our citizens.

And be it further Resolved, If any engaged in said assault with intent to murder, shall escape the punishment of the law by any means, we nevertheless declare them by their acts the enemies of the peace and order of the city of Wetumpka in particular, and they shall never live with impunity in our midst.

Resolved, That a reward of One Hundred Dollars be offered by the citizens of Wetumpka for the arrest of a man by the name of WILLIAM HILL, who is represented to have been an active participant in the affair of last night, as well as the instigator of sundry outrages against the peace of this community.

Resolved, That the action of the committee hereinbefore authorized, be under legal warrant, and in concert with the Marshal of the city.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy be furnished with a request that neighboring papers give further publicity to the same.

DAVID C. NEAL, Mayor.

S. G. McMorris, Sec'y.

Wetumpka, Ala., Aug. 1, 1851.

EXCESS OF FEMALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In 1841, there were 493,303 more females than males in Great Britain. In 1851, the excess was 550,157. In 1841, the excess of females in the metropolis was 124,387. In 1851, it is 154,429—an increase greater than the whole increase of population would lead one to expect. This growing disproportion of the sexes has lately attracted the attention of philanthropists, and has suggested the scheme for conveying such women as are qualified for it to the colonies where the disproportion is the other way.

Navigation—Astronomy.

Upon the shores of the Chesapeake there once lived a man whose occupation was trading along the coast, which he carried on in a schooner called the Nancy Ann, and his voyages usually extended as far as Norfolk, himself and an old negro named Sam, forming the crew.

One night, on a return voyage from Norfolk, the Nancy Ann danced gaily over the rippled surface of the bay, before a gentle breeze, our trader standing at the helm, as was his custom—for though he had occasionally trusted Sam with that place in pleasant weather during the day time, yet he had not sufficient confidence in Sam's seamanship to allow him the guidance of the vessel at night.

The weather during the voyage down and returning, up to this time, had been exceedingly rough, and the trader was quite exhausted for want of sleep, and his incessant labor at the helm. The night was one of exceeding beauty—all the stars seemed to be on dress parade, the planets playing generals, and the meteors as aid-de-camps; not a speck of a cloud was visible from horizon to zenith, and borne before the breeze, the Nancy Ann glided smoothly along on her homeward course, without requiring a motion of the tiller. Everything seemed so silent and fine, and our trader, as we have said, being much exhausted, concluded that this was a good opportunity to obtain a little repose, and that for once he would give Sam the tiller. So calling him aft—for Sam, true to the characteristics of his race, delighted in sleep, and was then enjoying a snooze among the coils of rope forward—thus he spoke:

"Sam, I am very sleepy and tired—I must have a nap. The weather is so fair that I'll give you the tiller. But you must follow my directions strictly. Do you see that star up there?"

"Yes, massa," said Sam.

"Well, then, that is the north star. Now take the tiller, and keep your head towards that star; don't let her fall off, you black rascal, or I'll whale you. If anything happens, rouse me immediately. Now mind your eye."

"Aye, aye, massa!" said Sam. Down went the trader, and soon he was "wrapped in the arms of Murphy," as the Irish have it, while Sam kept the Nancy's head to the star. Time wore away, and the schooner skinned along. Aboard ship many things induce drowsiness—the loneliness of the situation, the monotonous washing of the waves against the sides of the vessel, the rushing of the ripples astern, and the mournful singing of the breeze through the cordage—all of these had their influence upon Sam; added to which was the mesmerizing effect of gazing fixedly at any particular object, as Sam did at the north star.

Yielding at last to the somniferous influences which surrounded him, Sam closed his eyes, and commenced a basso accompaniment to the alto snore of his master. Whilst they slumbered, old Eolus, who is always breezing about, resolved to play a prank upon the careless seaman, so he let loose a Norwester, which no sooner struck the Nancy, than she wore round, and started off before the wind like a wild horse. Meanwhile the sky became overcast, the dress parade was over, tattoo beat, lights put out, and the stars snuggled in their quarters.

Away went the Nancy, as if frightened at her snoring crew. Presently, the spray washing over the side, gave Sam a drenching, and awakened him to a sense of duty. Quite bewildered, he looked about him, all was dark. Forward, larboard, and starboard, he gazed in search of his beacon light—not a star was to be seen. Suddenly he turned to look astern, and there far away in the North, where the clouds had left a strip of blue sky, he saw Capricorn flickering just above the horizon. Pleased at his discovery, he rushed below, seized the trader by the shoulder, and shaking him violently, cried out—

"Massa! massa! Git up! git up! and show me'noder star! I on pass dat 'un!"—Spirit of the Times.

Editors.

"Nothing in it!" says the forward, throwing down the paper, which cost hours of labor, when he, perhaps, was asleep, because it contained nothing of freights and prices below.

"Nothing in it!" exclaims the lover of jokes, after a vain search for a paragraph that might throw him into convulsions.

"Nothing in it!" sneers the politician who dreams the country can't be safe without him, when he finds little in the paper regarding the state of the nation.

"Nothing in it!" languidly says the maiden, who sought the poets

corner, and found a homily, the miscellany, and discovered an essay on Wool growing of Giano.

"Nothing in it!" declares the actor, whirling from him with mock, heroic air, the paper that contains not a puff of praise for him, sufficient to wait a Nautilus.

"Nothing in it!" cries the man whose communication to gratify a private pique was rejected by the editor, because he deemed himself something better than an old musket primed for every marksman in ambush.

"Nothing in it!" says the lady of fashion, after a 'mistletoe' search for the last ball at Newport, the fete in New York, or the exact longitude of the New Turkish costume.

"Nothing in it!" asserts the believer in spiritual knockings, as he finds no confession of the Editor's faith in that belief.

And so it goes, day after day, all the year long. A sheet that has cost much care, much toil, much thought, is thus tossed about, and passed upon them without judge or jury.

Pleasant it is, when in some happy hour, an editor has elaborated a thought, that he loves as his own child, and hopes somebody else will love it too, to have the paper that contains it, yet damp from the press, sent home to him carefully enveloping a pound of candles!

And as he watches the light blaze he has made of it, he sighs to think that the only light his thoughts will shed, is when the paper that bears them, is consigned to the grate.

Who wouldn't be an Editor?

The New Flying Ship.

On Saturday, in company with several gentlemen invited by Mr. T. Robjohn, we had an opportunity of examining the immense Aerial ship "United States," now on the stocks at Hoboken and nearly ready for launching into the air. Trusting that some account of this unique affair may be interesting to our readers we took a few notes, which will serve as a reliable data for a brief description. The car is 64 feet in length, very sharp at either end, width 6 feet, height 6 feet 4 inches, the whole composed of a strong, light, wooden frame covered with canvas, with doors and glass windows. The boilers are of copper, on the tubular plan, and occupy a space equal to four cubic feet; the engines are very perfect, being composed of gun metal and cast steel; they are of 12 horse power and are to work 20 inch stroke 65 times per minute, which will give 199 revolutions of the floats which are placed in a substantial frame work on the top of the car. There is sufficient room for twenty-five passengers, with fuel for four hours. The float is 260 feet in length, of a cigar shape, 24 feet diameter in the center, and has a gas capacity equal to 95,000 cubic feet, which gives a lifting power equal to 6,500 lbs. The entire weight of the car, float and fixtures, is about 4,000 pounds, leaving 2,500 pounds, surplus. It is designed to run about 200 feet above the surface of the earth at the rate of speed varying from 25 to 50 miles per hour. The engines are a curiosity, their weight being 121 pounds, and so perfect are they that by the force of his lungs, Mr. Robjohn caused both pistons to work a full revolution, carrying a driving wheel of five feet diameter. The rudder is worthy of minute examination, and by it it is designed to run up or down, or in any required direction. The car is suspended by cords to the float, and when the whole is inflated and suspended in mid-air under the estimated velocity, it will be a rare sight. The reality of such a scheme can hardly be comprehended until one examines the admirable machinery and actually sits down in the car when its feasibility seems to be probable. The ship thus far has cost the inventor about \$5,500, and he now requires only a few hundred more to perfect and set afloat his airship. It is designed to drive this vessel by steam, and to obviate the necessity of fuel, Mr. Robjohn says he has discovered a plan for decomposing water, igniting the gases, which again becomes water, which is converted into steam, by the combustion, and this steam is again condensed and returned for decomposition, thus securing entire immunity from waste and a uniform weight during the longest voyages. The present arrangement of the engines are, however, on the usual reciprocity plan, driven by steam generated from coke and spirits of wine.

The vessel lies on the plain west of Hoboken village, and is surrounded by a strong enclosure 200 by 275 feet—the whole under the constant surveillance of a watchman. Several capitalists are examining the plan, and it is to be hoped that the want of a few hundred dollars may not be the means of preventing

a fair trial of this grand attempt to navigate the air. Any person desirous of examining this affair can always do so by calling on Mr. Robjohn, at his office, 166, Bowery, or at the stocks in Hoboken, about one mile from the ferry.

How to Draw the Sinners.

Several years ago we were a resident of north-western Louisiana, near the confines of Texas. The people there, as a general thing, were not much given to religion. An itinerant preacher happened along in the neighborhood during this dearth of religion, and set about repairing the walls of Zion, in good earnest. But his success was poor. Not over half a dozen could be got together at his Sunday meetings. Determined, however, to create an interest before leaving the neighborhood, he procured printed handbills and had them posted up in every conspicuous place in the district, which read to the following effect:

"Religious Notice."—The Rev. Mr. Blaney will preach next Sunday, in Dempsey's Grove, at ten o'clock, a. m., and at four o'clock, p. m., Providence permitting. Between the services, the preacher will run his sorrel mare, Julia, against any nag that can be trotted out in this region, for a purse of five hundred dollars!"

This had the desired effect. People flocked from all quarters, and the anxiety to see the singular preacher was even greater than the excitement following the challenge. He preached an elegant sermon in the morning, and after dinner he brought out his mare for the race. The purse was made up by five or six of the planters, and an opposing nag produced. The preacher rode his little sorrel, and won the day, amid the deafening shouts, screams and yells of the delighted people. The congregation all remained to the afternoon service, and at its close, more than two hundred joined the church; some from motives of sincerity, some for the novelty of the thing, some from excitement, and more because the preacher was a good fellow! The finale of the affair was as flourishing a society as can be found in the whole region thereabouts.—Spirit of the Times.

TEMPERATURE AND EDITORIALS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser tells the following pleasant story:

It is told of some clergyman that, while laboring under embarrassment in the treatment of his subject, he observed slight signs of weariness and dissatisfaction on the part of his audience, whereupon, leaning over the desk, and fixing his eye upon an individual whose lip was more open than in contemplation, he said, "If any of you think you can do better than I am doing, you can come up and try." Now, if any one thinks that writing editorials (worth the reading) is only recreation at any time, and especially if they think that, in the present temperature, it is easy to pen anything brilliant or profound, they can come up to our sanctum and try. We venture to assure them that instead of covering the paper with emanations of mind, conversations of genius, and gems of thought, they will cover it with evaporations from their physical organization, fall in condensed droplets from their fingers and face.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—We once heard a friend, a lady who lived in the country, describe her first sensation at seeing a serpent.

Her brother, a cruel wag, who "would have his joke" had killed, as she supposed, a rattlesnake by running over it with two wheels of a light wagon, one of those old-fashioned vehicles with a box, a kind of "catch all" behind. The snake after being run over, lay dormant on the road; he picked him up and laid him in the box afore-said. When he arrived home he sent his sister out to bring in some purchase or other from the wagon-box. She opened the lid, and up rose the flattened head of the rattlesnake, his glassy eyes, "darting pale lustre," and his forked tongue playing like a blue flame about his jaws, while his tail, slightly elevated above the coil, was rattling with a sound like the patter of a rain shower upon a sky-light. Heavens! what a horrible sight! She dropped the lid—ran to the house—fainted at the door, and for a period of three weeks was confined to her bed with a dangerous nervous fever.

She came within one of "dying of a joke," a cruel joke which was little short of a positive crime.

The London Times calculates that, after deducting 1,000,000 for emigration, and 200,000 for deaths, during the last ten years, from the population of Ireland, the number of inhabitants at present may be taken at 8,000,000.

Bowler's Planetarium.

This instrument, now on exhibition at the Mechanic's Institute, is the most ingenious mechanical combination, perhaps, of any age or any country. Planetariums there are, in abundance, and very serviceable, too, in demonstrating the movements of our solar system, as well as convey information otherwise unattainable, and give a practical knowledge of the size, relative positions and general movements of the planets; but this one, while it does all this, absolutely carries the astronomer backward or forward by a touch, any number of years or centuries, and shows him everything that has taken place, recording the day and year, just as tho' the given period—was the present moment, and this with unerring accuracy. This beautiful instrument is indebted, of course, to mathematical science for its proportions, but even that was found insufficient, strange as it may seem. Experiment, and the ingenuity, or we should more properly say, the inspiration of the inventor was found necessary to complete the arrangements and adjust the parts.

The annual revolution of the earth, is a circuit of 40 feet, making its 365 1/4 revolutions on its axis, precisely, with its accompanying moon, with all her undulatory motions showing the fulls and changes as correctly, in fact, and by the calendar on the horizon, as the most exact ephemeris. Inside of the wide circle thirteen feet diameter, upon which is marked the months and days of the month, is a smaller one of five feet diameter, which represents a circle of one hundred years. These circles have hands or indicators. There is also, the planet Mercury, and the planet Venus, exhibiting their conjunctions, transits and other astronomical phenomena with precision, in the past and in the future. Our readers are too well informed to render it necessary for us to enumerate in detail the various illustrations this planetarium is capable of, suffice to say its demonstrations are a *fac simile* of the originals.

If it did not approach the verge of irreverence, we would remark, that the inventor has achieved in mechanical philosophy what the Creator has done in natural philosophy! When this planetarium was finished, its parts and movements were adjusted by an astronomical phenomenon in 1845; recorded in the American Almanac, then thrown back to 1785, when every remarkable event was demonstrated by the clock planets, and the time accurately recorded by the indices, on the annual and monthly circles or horizons.

The inventor has also advanced his observations by the instrument to the year 1850, when he found that there then would be a conjunction of Venus, Mercury, Moon and Earth—an event of which we have no record, but which we learn by Chinese tradition occurred 2449 B. C. Philosophers predict that when this does occur, the harmony of the system will be so disturbed that danger is to be apprehended.—Here, now, is a problem for the astronomer, by which the merits of this instrument can be determined, and it will probably be proved or disproved by this very mechanical prediction.

Prof. Mitchell, we understand, has verified the truthfulness of this planetarium's demonstrations in years past, by his own records, and was both astonished and gratified by the results.

We refer to this invention as a "remarkable event"—a point from which science will look forward in a new direction—a fact which unites mechanical and natural philosophy and mathematics in harmonious unity in a novel manner, and as an example of a triumph of comparatively uneducated mind over physical truth, which vindicates its high origin, its progressive character, and its almost divine capabilities.—Cincinnati Daily Times.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.—The corn crop through the whole section of country is literally destroyed. Many of our farmers are cutting down the entire crops for fodder; whole, and large fields, in many instances, not affording a single ear or shoot. Corn has already been sold here, we understand, at one dollar and a quarter per bushel, and there is no telling what its price will be before the opening of navigation enables us to get supplies from the seaboard.

The cotton crop is greatly injured by the drought, and the probability is that it will be cut off one-half or two-thirds. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant there never has been known here a drought so destructive.—Tuscaloosa Monitor.

The consumption of whiskey in Ireland in 1850 was nearly five hundred thousand gallons over that of 1849.

Cuba—A Glance at the Island—Its Population, Products, and Resources.

The island is situated between 23 deg. 13 min. N. lat. and 19 deg. 43 min. N. lat. Its length varies from 25 to 90 miles. The greatest distance, one can get from the sea is about 43 miles. About two-thirds of the island are from 20 to 80 miles in breadth, and it measures on its surface about 4,000 English square miles. The eastern part is very mountainous, and some of the peaks are from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys in the eastern department are exceedingly picturesque and fruitful. Cuba was discovered by Columbus on the 27th of October, 1492. In 1519 Havana was founded. The cultivation of the sugar cane was introduced about 1580, and slaves began to be imported about four years after. When first discovered the island had an Indian population of about 200,000. The greater part soon perished under the hardships imposed by the Europeans. Only a few half-breeds remain in the eastern department. In 1735 the exportation of sugar from Havana in a year was comparatively inconsiderable. The English took Havana in 1762, and gave it up again in 1763, in exchange for other possessions and advantages. During the siege great numbers of the British fell victims to the vomit. Many were also poisoned or assassinated by the Cubans.

The position of the island is admirable, being within a few days' sail of the Atlantic ports of the United States, and two and a half days by steam from New Orleans. The soil is generally fertile, producing the sugar cane in the highest perfection; no part of the world is more favorable for its growth, and indeed the climate and soil admit of the cultivation of all kinds of tropical fruits and productions, which might be cultivated in quantity, to reach ten times the present amount, as of twenty-four million acres comprising the surface of the island, only two millions are under cultivation, about three millions being in natural pasture, five hundred thousand in artificial pasture, fourteen millions in woodland, and the rest, four and a half millions, are barren lands. In the western department about one-fourth of the land is barren, one-fourth in woodland, and the remaining two-fourths are equally devoted to cultivation and pasture. In the central department about one-third is barren land, and only one-third is under cultivation, about an eighth part in pasture, and more than three-fifths are woodland. In the eastern department about a twelfth is under cultivation, about one-fifth in pasture, two-thirds in woodland, and only one-sixth barren.

Supposing the island to be divided into 72 parts, 12 would represent the size of the western department, 31 the central department, and 29 the eastern. Of the cultivated land, one-half is in the western department, one-sixth in the central and two-sixths in the eastern department. The principal agricultural productions are, the sugar cane, coffee, molasses, honey, rum, tobacco, wax, rice, coconuts, and cotton are also produced, with many other minor articles.

In 1841, when the number of sugar estates on the island amounted to 1,238, upon which were employed, according to the census, but 193,701 persons, giving an average of 112 hands to each estate; the exportation of sugar from all the ports of the island amounted to about 550,000 boxes, according to the custom-house returns, which would allow, upon an average, 685 boxes to each estate, or 6 boxes to each hand; however, making allowance for the sugar not entered at the custom-house, as the article then paid an export duty of \$1 per box, and also taking into consideration that which was consumed in the island, the produce of each estate, upon an average, might be about 900 boxes, or 8 to each hand; nor does this amount appear too great to allow, when the best lands afford upwards of 6,000 pounds of dry sugar to the acre. In Louisiana, where the best lands produce about 3,000 pounds to the acre, the average produce of each hand is about 5,000 pounds.

Besides the cultivation of the sugar cane, large quantities of coffee are produced. However, this article is not so extensively cultivated as it was some ten years since, when upwards of fifty millions of pounds weight was exported from different parts of the island. Last year (the most favorable during the last few years) showed but an export of thirty-five million pounds of coffee. Brazil has been able to furnish this product at a lower rate, and consequently that of Brazil has taken the place of Cuba coffee in the markets of the United States; therefore sugar is not produced in many parts where coffee was once cultivated, or the hands have been turned over to new estates in the fertile regions in the neighborhood of Cardenas, &c.

The climate and soil of Cuba in general are not so favorable for the cultivation of coffee as for the sugar cane, tobacco, and other articles; however, the eastern district

appears to be well suited to the production of coffee; the crops there being more certain, and the quality of the bean infinitely superior. A hilly or rather mountainous country seems to be the most favorable to the tree.

The celebrated Mocha coffee, which is indigenous to Arabia, and to that part of Africa on the opposite side of the Red Sea, grows without cultivation on the rocky sides of the mountains.

After coffee, tobacco is the next article of consequence produced. There are various kinds, which derive their different qualities from the peculiarities of the soil in which they are cultivated.

The most esteemed is that which is produced in the Vuelta Abajo, about a hundred miles west of Havana, in the jurisdiction of New Filipina, of this the finest Havana cigars are made. It costs from 40 to 120 dollars per bale, according to the quality and the crop. Some years the crop is very inferior, so that it is impossible for a manufacturer always to supply the same quality of cigars. The next to the tobacco of the Vuelta Abajo is that called "Partido," some of which is very good, and is used in making those cigars of which astonishing bargains are very often obtained. There is another tobacco grown in the western department, in which the two classes mentioned are grown. It has a coarse leaf, and is called "De Vuelta Arriba;" also the tobacco grown in the eastern department goes by that name, of which there are two kinds, the Santiago de Cuba tobacco and the Yara. The Yara tobacco is sometimes very fine, and of this the best Principe cigars are made. Many persons have sown the Vuelta Abajo seed in the States, but never have they been able to raise tobacco from it in any respect similar in flavor to the original kind. The soil gives the flavor, and its cultivation cannot be extended in Cuba.

The other articles of consequence produced are, wax, honey, and rice. The two first of these articles are exported in very large quantities; the last-mentioned article is produced to the amount of 40,000 tierces, or about 24 million of pounds, but is insufficient for the consumption of the island, so that large quantities of rice are imported from Charleston, Savannah, Spain, South America, and latterly from Manila; however, that from Charleston is most esteemed, and from that place the largest quantity is imported. Wax produced to the amount of about 500,000 pounds, and honey to the amount of two million tierces. Cotton is little cultivated, 650 bales being about the amount produced. The other vegetable articles are all kinds of tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, arrow-root, coconuts, Indian corn, castor oil, and different kinds of woods, such as cedar, mahogany, lancewood, and other hard woods used by turners, &c.

Cattle, to the number of about 600,000 head, are owned in the island, and there are about 200,000 horses, 50,000 mules, and large numbers of smaller animals. The annual product of the vegetable and animal creation, on a moderate calculation, may be set down at about \$75,000,000. In minerals the island is very rich; of copper mines, no less than 114 have been discovered in the island, 57 in the eastern department, 18 in the central, and 45 in the western. The mine at Coore, worked by an English company, has shipped from 27,000 to 42,000 tons per annum, valued at two and a half to four and a half millions of dollars. The other departments have not as yet shipped more than about 2,000 tons per annum. Coal, iron, silver, and antimony have been discovered.

The revenue of the island, according to Mr. T. W. Wilson, from whose valuable work upon Cuba we have compiled most of the foregoing, is about \$12,000,000. The population is about 1,200,000. But our limits are exhausted.

Murder at Monticello.

A letter to us from Monticello, Pike county, dated August 6th, details one of the most cold-blooded and deliberate murders we recollect to have read of. The letter says: "On Tuesday morning early, Mr. Wilson Smith came to the village, bringing with him his gun for the purpose of going a hunting. Wm. Gay, said to Smith, 'I can beat you shooting for half point of whiskey.' Smith laughed and said, 'you can't hit me fifty yards,' and walked off some fifteen or twenty paces, and said 'you can't hit me this far—try if you choose.' Gay presented his gun at Smith and fired, lodging the entire load in his abdomen, which caused his death in about half an hour. Gay made his escape and has not been apprehended. Smith was a poor man, but industrious, hardworking man, and leaves a wife and numerous relatives and friends to deplore his loss!"—*Adv. & Gaz.*

The First Bale.

Of the new crop of Cotton was brought to this city yesterday from the plantation of Mr. R. D. Spann, (T. B. McCall, overseer.) It weighed some four hundred pounds, and was sold at auction by H. C. Lee, to Col. Roland, at seven and a half cents.—*Adv. & Gaz.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1851.

JOHN W. SHEPHERD, of Huntsville, has been appointed Reporter to the Supreme Court vice N. W. Cooke, of Tuskegee, resigned.

We call attention to the card of Wm. C. Laird, Boot Maker, found in another column. Mr. Laird has been a resident of this place ten or fifteen years—too long to require any special recommendation from us. His work speaks for itself—call and see him.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Prof. of Music, in the Dallas Academy, called at our office last week, as he passed through this place, on his way to Knoxville, Tenn. He will return this way on or about the 25th inst., when he will tune and put in order Pianos, or other musical instruments as the citizens may desire.

"TOTE FAIR."—Friend SEDGES, we'll give you our cheerfully, if, in the future, you will be careful to suffer neither "inadvertence" on your part, nor "carelessness of types," to do injustice to the "schoolmaster English" of our acknowledgments. "We'll take our friend's (not friends') word for it"—we may have robbed him of a small portion of that meed of honor which accrues to him (not them) from all he (not they) writes"—our able and esteemed friend (not friends') of the *Advertiser and Gazette*.

Come, "all fel. tote fair."

The result of the late elections in the different Counties of this State, has been more disastrous to the cause of democracy and State Rights than we anticipated. We must confess, however, that we have always feared the false and deceptive issues of Union or disunion would deliver our heretofore democratic, republican State, bound "hand and foot," in the clutches of federalism. Such has been the result we fear, and what is the worst feature in the whole struggle, is that democrats have been so panic-stricken by the roaring of the masked battery of Union, as to lose their ancient moorings and have been found, side by side, battling with their ancient enemies against their heretofore cherished principles.

But we feel assured that the whig victories which we have to chronicle have not grown out of whig principles, but in spite of such obnoxious tenets; and although we are compelled for awhile to acknowledge defeat, yet we verily believe the time is not far distant when the action of this abolition administration, guided and controlled by a reckless and fanatical majority, will evolve events which will unite all men among us as brothers, and make them strong to regain and maintain the lost rights and honor of the South.

Congressional Elections.

FIRST DISTRICT.

We have not received the official vote of all the Counties in this District; enough however has been heard from to warrant the conclusion that Bragg the S. R. Candidate is elected, defeating the prince of Submissionists C. C. Langdon. Bragg's majority is supposed to be about 2,000.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Abercrombie, the federal-submissionist whig, has beaten John Cockran about 1,900 votes. How Yankeeism will rejoice! and we should not wonder if father Ritchie himself chuckles a little over the defeat of gallant John.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Harris, the staunch, unflinching, uncompromising defender of the South and her Rights has beaten Mudd, his submission competitor, by a decided majority.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Up to yesterday we had hoped of the Election of Erwin in this District; but we have just learned from a passenger from Tuscaloosa, who has seen the official vote, that Smith's majority in the District is about 50.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Nothing heard from the fifth. The race has been between Hubbard and Houston. Judging from the election in Limestone, of Nathaniel and Nicholas Davis, both compromise men, we rather think times are equally with old Davy. If we mistake not Houston beat Hubbard once about 1800 votes in

a match race; and now since North Alabama has proved so recreant to the true interests of the South, we fear Hubbard's strength has greatly diminished.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Cobb, the invincible, is again triumphant. Madison his majority is between 1000 and 1500—in St. Clair 207—in Marshall 546—the other Counties not heard from. His majority in the District will be 3 or 4000 more or less.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

White has beaten Rice about 350 votes in this District. We but echo the sentiment of a good Southern Rights man who upon hearing the result—with up-lifted hands—exclaimed *Good Lord deliver us!*

Elections.

We give, to-day, the official vote of this county, together with such returns from other counties, as we have received through our exchanges, and otherwise.

BEXTON.—Our glorious county has stood true to herself and to the South. Thus far she is the *Banner of the South*. We have every assurance that we send no tame submissionists to represent us in the next Legislature. We rolled up for southern rights a majority of 723, and but for causes known in our midst it would have been 1000.

TALLADEGA.—The result in Talladega shows the feeling of submission to be pretty strong—"Union at all hazards and to the last extremity." The full submission ticket has been elected by large majorities—N. G. Shelley, A. Q. Nicks, and A. J. Liddell, Representatives—J. D. Shelley, Clerk; M. Liles, Tax Collector.

MONTGOMERY.—The submissionists have triumphed in this county. Bibb has been elected to the Senate—Jackson, Caffey and Moss, Representatives.

DALLAS.—In this county, the official vote gives F. A. Sanders, (sub.) a majority of 78 over the S. R. candidate, J. M. Calhoun—H. Bussey, (S. R.) and W. M. Woolsey, (sub.) are the Representatives elect.

BETLER.—The Southern Rights ticket has been triumphant in Butler. John K. Henry, Senator, W. B. Henderson, and John S. McMillen, Representatives.

ANTANGA.—Hall and Howard, (S. R.) have been elected to the Legislature—the entire Southern Rights ticket elected in Antanga.

COOSA.—This county has proved itself true to the cause of Southern Rights by giving large majorities to the S. R. candidates—Graham and Cox are the Representatives.

PIKE.—Has gone its full length for submission.

TALLAPOOSA.—Rumor says, this county has given the S. R. candidate a decided majority.

PERRY.—Men and not measures have been the issue in Perry—Goldby and King (S. R.) and Lea, (sub.) are the representatives; Jack C. C. (sub.) Senator.

CHAMBERS.—As usual, this county has played a federal hand. Unconditional submission wins in Chambers. Allison, Henderson, Carlie, and Presley, all submissionists, have been elected by large majorities.

MACON.—This county is one of the "can't kick me out of the Union" set, and has gone the full figure for submission.

BARBOUR.—This county, by her vote, has given a just rebuke to those in her midst who give "aid and comfort" to free-soil-abolition-fanaticism. Barbour is true to the South.

HENRY.—As far as heard from is sustaining the principles of the S. R. party.

TUSCALOOSA.—Jemison has been elected to the Senate in this county, and Banks, Clement and Wallace, to the lower House. If the *Monticello* speaks truly, all these men are submissionists.

GREENE.—This county, like Perry, has given its representation—Perrin, (sub.) for the Senate—Webb, (sub.) and Jones, (S. R.) for the House.

PICKENS.—Has come up nobly for "Southern Rights"—we've not learned the names of the representatives elect.

SUDBURY.—Smith and other submissionists have triumphed in Sudbury.

JEFFERSON.—This county has elected two subs—Earnest and Tarant to the Legislature.

WINSTON.—Has given a majority to the S. R. candidate for Congress; but the entire submission

ticket has triumphed in the county elections.

MARSHALL.—This county has elected Adams and Critcher, Representatives; Aldridge is the Senator from Marshall and Blount.

MADISON.—Old Madison has gone into the embraces of federalism. King, Bradford, and Kavanagh are elected; all of whom are Clay-Compromise-Union-Jere. Clemens-submissionists.

CHEROKEE.—The result in this county has given surprise to all about here. We had counted on a handsome Democratic-State-rights majority; but have been doomed to disappointment. White beat Rice 576. Marigone and Cooper are the Representatives; the former, we learn, is a State rights man; as for the latter, it would be paying Tom too poor a compliment to say his position is not known all over the State.

LIMESTONE.—Old Nat. Davis, well known over the State, and Nick Davis, Jr., are the representatives. We know nothing of the result of the other elections in Limestone and Morgan. John D. Rather and Harvey Campbell represent Morgan in the lower House. The other elections not heard from.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the Trustees of this Institution have secured the services of Mr. J. H. CALDWELL for the Fall Session of the School.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 7, '51. Dear Sir:

The Board of Trustees of the Jacksonville Female Academy being anxious to procure a competent teacher for that Institution, have instructed me to correspond with you on the subject.

At a meeting held this morning, it was resolved, unanimously, that you be solicited, to take charge of the Academy during the ensuing Fall Session.

Hoping you may find it convenient, and agreeable, to accede to the proposition of the Board.

I remain, your friend, and obedient servant.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

Mr. J. H. CALDWELL.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 8.

Dear Sir:

Your note of yesterday, requesting me "to take charge of the Academy during the ensuing Fall Session," is before me.

Permit me, sir, through you, to return my thanks to the Board for the kindness which I have ever received at their hands; and although my resignation was intended to be a permanent withdrawal from the school room, yet I feel unwilling now, under all the circumstances, to refuse a compliance with the solicitations of the Board.

Hoping, sir, that my efforts in the School room, heretofore, have been productive of good to the Youth of the place, and anxious that a continuation of my services may prove as successful and beneficial as all desire, I accede to the proposition, and place myself in the hands of the Board.

I am, sir, your friend, and obedient servant.

J. H. CALDWELL.

Dr. C. J. CLARK.

Mr. Caldwell will be assisted, as heretofore, by his accomplished Lady. The two have been so long, and so favorably known as teachers in this community, that the Board deem it unnecessary to dwell on their qualifications, or the advantages afforded by the Academy.

Suffice it to say, that the facilities for a thorough education are not surpassed by those of any Female School in this part of the State.

The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on Monday the 18th of this month, and the session last four months.

By order of the Board.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Aug. 8, '51.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Foote and Quitman Affair.

The following is General Quitman's card in reference to the difficulty between him and Senator Foote. We think the circumstances reflect very little credit on Senator Foote. His attempt to connect Governor Quitman with the disappearance of the public arms at Jackson, was a most discreditable breach of all propriety and good faith, equalled only by the indecent effort of getting up a fist fight in a large assemblage, which included many ladies, when too, he had been fully informed that any demand from him on General Quitman, would be promptly attended to at another time and place.

HERNANDO, July 19, 1851.

The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday abruptly in Sledgeville, Panola county.

It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event, should be made public.

I embarked in the canvass under

an agreement, in writing, proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, that during our canvass, nothing of a personal character should be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us, before the people, to the observance of which understanding our friends mutually pledged themselves.

At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matter, nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled so to do by the course of my opponent. On my part, I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement, and adhered to the course proposed—but I regret to say, that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Grand, he startled the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass; and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such an event, the blood of an Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State Rights party of such intention but by this language he left the murderous imputation upon his opposers generally.

As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the present Administration—I instanced the threat of President Fillmore, to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi in urging the arrest and removal of the State New Orleans senator, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State Government.

In the debate at Panama, Gen. Foote in answer to this point of my argument, defended the conduct of the President, and although he disavowed the intention of impugning to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from what ever source it might, that I had been either instrumental in, or cognizant of the removal, or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was false and scandalous.

With this, I supposed, further allusion to the subject would end; but on the next day at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same qualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect assaults upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as false and cowardly, scandalous and ungentlemanly. Upon some inquiries by him what I meant, I then enquired whether I intended to insult him—I said I would answer that question outside of the crowd.

Standing on the ground with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience and was proceeding to say, that under the circumstances I believed that further joint debate between us, would be injurious to public morals, and therefore I declared our joint appointments terminated from that day. While thus speaking, I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote, and at length heard his voice near me on my right, exclaim *you are a liar*, and turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me, which I could turn upon him, he quickly glided back out of the reach of my arm, and as I sprung towards him a number of gentlemen rushed in and protected him from merited chastisement, but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist, and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the efforts of persons present, to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectful audience of ladies and gentlemen.

While I feel mortified in having been even an unwilling participant in a scene so disreputable to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my character, repeated for the second or third time. I shall make no comments upon this affair, being content to leave it to the judgment of an intelligent and high-minded community. J. A. QUITMAN.

There is a female now resident in Clark county, Georgia, who is one hundred and thirty-three years of age. She is quite active, lively and cheerful—converses fluently, reads well without the use of glasses. She says she does not feel the effect of her age, except as regards her hearing—she is slightly deaf. This, too, is partly the result of accident. She has, now living with her one mile of her residence grand children to the sixteenth generation.

From the New Orleans Delta.

Late from California.

San Francisco again in Ashes!

FIFTEEN BLOCKS BURNED!

LOSS THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Foster, arrived yesterday from Chagres the 24th ult. bringing ten days later news from California. The *Alabama* has brought mail; but the passengers were possession of San Francisco's Sacramento papers to and of 1st inst. From signs of these, which we have been politely favored, we give the following summary of current events in the Empire State, the most important of which is another, and the last great fire San Francisco.

Gregory's Express furnishes the Sacramento *Pacer Times* with the following details of the calamity: STEAMER WEST POINT, June 22 Great Fire.—Leaving San Francisco this morning about half past eight, about ten miles this side of town, we discovered flames and smoke issuing from the vicinity of Stockton and Jackson or Pacific street. At the earnest request of the passengers, Capt. Wright, who found had originated on Stockton near Pacific street, and soon back up near the wind, to Broad and Powell streets, the wind blowing from the north-west. Defo the wind it burned down to Montgomery st. on the east, and Clay, the South.

The Alta Office and Jackson House burnt. Both sides of Washington st. from the Plaza to Stockton; the old adobe, Burgoyne's office, the new Parker House, a Jenny Lind Theatre; the Union Hotel, saved. From the Park House the fire extended across Merchant st., and burnt the north side of Clay—the south saved by the firemen.

One man was killed by falling timber; and one child burned. Numerous arrests have been made by the Vigilance Committee. One man is expected to be hung, who was caught in the act of setting fire after the fire had been once checked. Two others are to be tried for putting the original fire.

The south side of Broadway, from Montgomery to Powell, Pacific from Montgomery to Powell, Jackson the same to Washington from Montgomery to the west side of Stockton, with the exception of the Veranda, the Custom-house building, the Delta Union.

Montgomery is burned from near Washington up to Broadway, with the exception of Biddleman's building. In fact, there are not a dozen buildings in the limits bounded by Broadway on the north, Washington on the east, and Stockton on the west. Then there is a burned street above Stockton also, between Washington and Clay, and a little below Montgomery.

There is no doubt that this terrific fire was the work of an incendiary. The time selected was a good one, just as the people were going to church on Sunday morning, and the place was upon a hill, from which the fire must inevitably have spread to the whole city. It is impossible at present to give anything like an accurate account of the amount of property destroyed, or the losers. Probably five hundred houses and three millions of dollars' worth of property have been destroyed.

We are informed that Mr. Sanchez, in Sacramento street, discovered about 2 o'clock, some villain attempting to set fire to his premises. He fired at him, but without effect. The incendiary escaped.

There was evidently an arrangement to set fire to and consume the city. Long before the fire reached in that vicinity, a man was discovered attempting to set fire to Pacific st. wharf. He was arrested, and it is understood was handed over to the Vigilance Committee. The portion of Marvin & Hitchcock's building, occupied by Louis Killen as a cigar shop, was fired in the rear by some miscreant, who broke one of the panes of glass in the sash of the door leading to the yard, and set fire to the curtain of the window. The mark of the match ignited for the purpose is visible on the door. More than ever we are convinced by this, that there is in this city an organized band sworn to destroy it. Everything connected with this fire has certainly shown it.

From the Advertiser & Gazette.

Telegraphic.

BATON ROUGE, August 7.

The Cherokee and Empire City, arrived at New York to-day from Havana. Private letters received by them from Havana, say the revolution in Cuba has been subdued, and that many of the insurgents have been shot.

Popular Rebuke.

The election of General Joseph Lane, the "Marion" of the West, in war; as the delegate to Congress from Oregon, by the heavy majority of 2,000, is a severe condemnation of a Whig administration, for removing the hero and patriot from the post of Governor of Oregon Territory—a stinging reply to the living with him one mile of her residence grand children to the sixteenth generation.

ELECTION RETURNS—OFFICIAL.

Precincts.	SENATE.		REPRESENTATIVES.										Total.
	Walker.	Grant.	Allen.	Price.	J. N. Young.	Davis.	Wattley.	Skellon.	W. Young.	Vausand.	Tax Collector.	Doubt.	
Jacksonville, 301	210	248	219	210	308	245	230	16	52			516	
Alexandria, 78	116	149	95	94	81	82	40	2	41			187	
Polkville, 81	39	47	84	57	50	17	22	16	52			90	
Brown's, 53	40	69	20	54	47	41	29	12	39			95	
Reid's, 41	25	54	35	31	33	27	8	3	20			61	
Cross Plains, 111	67	26	136	77	44	62	35	98	46			98	
Maddox's, 43	97	52	24	24	41	39	21	1	8			68	
Oxford, 112	49	120	81	108	50	23	76	11	1			138	
Tongue's, R 78	23	57	60	17	29	40	23	66	2			91	
White Plains 105	98	89	137	73	53	86	43	69	46			182	
Rabbit Town, 32	9	10	11	29	7	4	35	31	19			40	
Carmichael's, 23	25	12	16	20	14	19	17	36	20			44	
Bacon's, 63	9	43	29	30	33	43	20	7	1			96	
Mason's, 43	17	20	23	58	17	8	57	3	4			60	
Pine Grove, 46	29	54	29	17	19	45	29	23	5			70	
Pounds, 40	26	20	37	33	29	36	39	40	7			67	
Total, 1361	818	1079	1028	926	850	825	725	123	351			1876	

Some of the Effects of the Neutral Policy.

The selfish, narrow, and un-American spirit which has characterized the administration of the foreign department of our Government for the last few years, begins to produce its natural fruit. The doctrine of non-intervention, of national isolation, which was first inculcated by the founders of the Republic, in the days of its weakness and infancy, has been so incessantly dinned in the ears of our people, of late, that the friends of despotism begin to look to our Government as their ally and protector—this country, as a safe place in which to conduct their intrigues and foment their threats.

The patriots in other lands, who have embarked in the same glorious effort that produced this free Republic, look to our Government in vain for aid, encouragement and sympathy. They are told in doubtful phrase, we wish them well; but because our fathers, a half-century ago, when we were three million strong, withdrew themselves from the rest of the world, and having achieved their own independence with foreign aid, henceforth turned their backs on all other people struggling for liberty.—now that our Republic is one of the foremost of the nations of the earth, with a population of twenty million, and a power which can control the movements of the leading nations even of the old world, we are to continue the same selfish, degraded, narrow-minded policy!

Were there even peril and responsibility in abandoning this policy, and tendering our aid openly to all people engaged in movements to achieve their independence and establish republicanism, the pretext would not justify the principle, nor reconcile it to the hearts and minds of our people. But when the simple declaration of a desire, a purpose, a prompt tender of cordial sympathy, accompanied by a manly denunciation of wrong and tyranny, might accomplish the most favorable results for freedom, without involving us in any peril or hazard, this doctrine ceased to find a palliation even in the timid instincts of commercial interests. A fearful account has already been run up against our Republic for many a defeated enterprise for freedom, which commenced under the most encouraging auspices, and failed because, when our Government stood aloof, indifferent and unsympathizing, the despots of the old world felt encouraged to come forward and lend their power to crush all such movements.

Is not this a Republic? Is it not the distinguishing characteristic of such form of government, that it embodies and reflects the popular will? Is it not the popular will of the country for independence, all over the world? Do we not all stand together on that subject? And yet, the very point upon which our people are one, is the only ground which our Government is forbidden to tread upon!

Impotent and feeble is the proof which the noble patriot Kosuth administers for the selfish, cowardly, and contracted policy. Here are his words; they burn into our hearts, and engross themselves eternally on our minds:

"I must frankly tell you that I have anticipated the failure of your negotiation. The Turkish Government yields but to fear or to protection, and it must be fully aware that whatever may be the power of the United States, Turkey, has nothing to fear and no protection to hope from them; nothing, because your Government, your legislative bodies, all your organs of publicity, are very anxious to proclaim, every once again and again, that non-intervention in European matters is the first fundamental principle of the political system of the United States. To be sure, wise were the men who established this principle, and wise were the men who followed it. It was a necessary one for the foundation as well as for the growth of the United States. Neither would it be convenient to me to investigate whether the dress which is so well suited to protect the childhood and to develop the youth, will still prove suitable when the much promising youth had become a full grown man—nay, a mighty giant, as your

country is. Time is going on, and every hour may bring its own convenience, as it brings its own necessity. May be that even your glorious country may soon be called to feel that every position has its conditions—has, I would almost say, its unavoidable fatality; the more, the greater, the mightier that position is. "God acts, not by special will, but by general laws," says an English philosopher. May be that even your country will very soon be called to feel that it is determined (as surely it is) to uphold, nay, still to heighten the glorious position it already holds; it will scarcely be possible, should it even be convenient, not to put a weight into the balance, where the destinies of the old world and its civilization are to be weighed, it will scarcely be possible not to give anything more to the sufferings of nations than the noble sentiments of sympathy to the struggling, the commiseration to the fallen, the asylum to the persecuted, or, at the most, a generous offer, but which even a Turkish Minister, may dare to decline."

Every word of this noble and dignified protest, against the selfish doctrine so long pursued by our Government, is solemnly and painfully true. The source from which it emanates entitles it to the profound respect and consideration of every American.

But, we commenced this article by referring to the effects of this policy. In a contest like that which is going on between freedom and despotism, there can be no neutrals. "Those who are not for me are against me." When our Republic proclaims itself a neutral in such a contest, the supporters of despotism naturally turn to it for aid and countenance. Thus we find for the first time in our history that foreign powers actually come to our country to collect means and strength to carry out their infamous purposes, defeat the efforts of patriots, and rivet the chains of their people.

Thus we find regular organized bands of foreign spies scattered over the country, frequenting all public places, for the purpose of prying out the secrets and designs of those who are embarked in the cause of independence—fitting out and chartering vessels in our ports, to be employed against the patriots—having public processions and meetings to celebrate their imaginary triumphs—and sustaining in our very midst a hired press, to vilify our people, our government, and our institutions, and land the most debasing and atrocious despotism!

There is no law to prevent and punish such things as these! Every feeling of a freeman may be insulted by the audacious acts and words of the minions of tyranny, with impunity; but let any citizen dare to meditate, prepare, or organize a plan for aiding a people contending for their liberties, and some law is raked out of the dust of the past, and immediately applied, by this Republican Government, to suppress any such manifestation of popular will and feeling. We say that a policy which produces such results as these, is anti-American, anti-republican, and the sooner it is repudiated by our people the better for the honor and fame of our nation.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At the residence of her father, in Jacksonville, Ala., on Thursday 7th inst., Miss MARGARET LEVISA LAIRD, daughter of William and Amy Laird, aged 35 years and 5 months. The deceased was violently attacked with an aggravated form of Diarrhea, on Saturday, and breathed her last on Thursday following. She had been for about 20 years, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and although her last hours were not unclouded, and her evidences as bright as desired by her friends, yet, from her uniform kindness of heart, and usefulness of life, and more especially from the deep concern manifested by her on the subject of religion, her relations and friends have strong confidence that their loss has been her eternal gain.

DIED—In this place, on Wednesday 6th inst., ALEXANDER FIN-

LEY, infant son of James and Elizabeth Privitt, aged 7 months and 20 days.

To witness the death of those advanced in years, who have spent their lives unprofitably, or of those cut off in the full vigor and strength of manhood, with glowing prospects before them, is, indeed, calculated to harrow the soul and cause the bitter tear to flow; but to gaze upon the bright and beautiful form of an infant falling asleep in the arms of Him, who has made his Kingdom of such, should give no grief, should cause no sorrow—our loss being his eternal gain.

"Cease then, kind mother, cease thy tears,
The Saviour dwells on high;
There everlasting Spring appears,
There joys shall never die."

Mail Arrangements.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
MONTGOMERY ALLE—Arrives daily (except Tuesday) closes daily, (except Monday).
BLUE POST—Arrives daily (except Monday), closes daily, (except Tuesday), on 12 M.
ROCK—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 P. M.
KATY—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, 5 P. M.
WEDDING—Arrives, Tuesday, 6 P. M., departs Wednesday, 5 A. M.
CINCINNATI—Arrives Thursday, 7 P. M., departs Wednesday, 7 A. M.
VILLA RICA—Arrives Thursday, 6 P. M., departs Friday, 8 A. M.
VIA WYAN—Arrives Friday, 5 P. M., departs Wednesday, 7 A. M.
GAINESVILLE—Arrives Wednesday and Saturday, 10 M., departs Saturday, 1 P. M.
SAR BRUCE—Arrives Thursday, 10 P. M., departs 11 A. M.

CAMP-MEETING will be held (at the C. P. Camp ground 2 miles S. of the White Plains, Benra Co.) commencing on Thursday the 26th Sabbath in Sept.

Several ministers from a distance are expected to be in attendance. The Annual Camp-meeting at Shady Grove congregation of the C. Presbyterian Church, will commence on Friday before the 3d Sabbath in Sept. This Church is situated 16 miles above Jacksonville, 1 mile N. of Goshen.

H. M. J.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville. He keeps constantly on hand a stock of the finest and best materials, and has at present in his employ a very superior workman. With such materials, and such skill united with his own, he feels perfectly confident of being able to suit his customers with every description of work. He promises to convince all who favor him with their custom, that it is their interest to do so, besides affording them the pleasure of encouraging home industry.

W. C. LAIRD.

August 12, 1851.

Public Warehouse.

THE UNDERSIGNED designs to build a Public Warehouse on Coosa River, at Minicopa, near Mark Cunningham's. Persons who are willing to assist, are hereby notified to meet him, prepared to commence the work, on the second Monday in August, 1851.

D. M. WALKER.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

DeKalb County.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.

August 5, 1851.

NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., for cash in hand, on the first Monday in September, 1851; the North East quarter of the North West quarter of Section No. four (4) in Township No. nine (9) of Range No. seven (7) East, in the Coosa Land District, laid out as the property of James G. Ward, to satisfy a f. fa. in my hands, in favor of Robert R. Nance. Sale within the legal hours.

A. A. HUGHES,

Sheriff of DeKalb County.

August 5, 1851.

THE PROBATE COURT

of DeKalb County, Ala., having granted to the undersigned, as administrator of Andrew Sitz, late of said county deceased, an order to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased, notice is hereby given, that on the third Monday in September next, we will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the late residence of said deceased, a part of the North East quarter of Section (4) four, Township (11) eleven, Range (6) six, East, in the Coosa Land District, lying in said county. A credit of twelve months will be given, and the purchaser required to enter into bonds with security.

H. P. McBRAYER,

JOHN SITZ,

Administrators.

August 5, 1851.

C. G. PORTER,

Resident Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Alexandria Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first Tuesday of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. S. B. BOWLEY and LADY. Their former success as principals of Mount Zion Academy, in this immediate neighborhood, will justify us in saying to parents and guardians, that their industry, qualifications and skill in teaching, and imparting to the minds of their pupils a knowledge of their duties, fully entitle them to the confidence and support of an enlightened community. The house is large and commodious, situated in a pleasant and beautiful ground—the location is healthy, surrounded by one of the most beautiful valleys in the State. The Trustees take pleasure in recommending this institution to the favor and patronage of the public, as one combining many advantages as any similar institution in the State.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per Session of 5 months, \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Emersons Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, per sess, \$10 00
Chemistry and History, \$12 00
Watts, on the mind, Mental and Moral Sciences, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Constitution, U. S. Political Economy, Physiology, Geology, &c., \$15 00
Advanced Mathematics and Latin, per session, \$15 00
Students will be charged for the time of attendance only.

Boarding can be had at respectable houses as cheap as can be afforded in any village in our country.

JOHN M. CROOK,
JOHN H. VANMYER,
JACOB H. GREEN,
S. J. T. WHITLEY,
A. P. WADE.

July 29, 1851.

Cheap Washing.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Alabama, particularly the Ladies, to a new system of washing, by which an ordinary family washing can be done in three hours, with half a pound of soap, without the use of the pounding stick, or rubbing board, consequently with a great saving in the wear of clothes. For washing woollens, broadcloths, &c., it is not surpassed. It will not cost more than one dollar a year, for an ordinary sized family, while it will save several dollars worth of soap. I will sell Family Rights for \$2. Agents wanted throughout the State. Persons wanting employment, by giving satisfactory references, can here find a profitable business without capital. Communications, Post Paid, will meet with prompt attention.

Wm. W. OSLIN,

Oak Bowers, Chambers County,

July 23d, 1851.

Editor in Alabama who will give the above one insertion, and send me a number containing the same, shall receive a Family Right; and the "Yorck Geis" of the Corps Editorial, when "qualified," shall also be "entitled."

W. W. G.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE CHANCERY COURT OF DEKALB COUNTY AT A.

A FAILURE of the Regular Term of the Chancery Court for the county of Cherokee in the State of Alabama, having been caused by the resignation of the late Chancellor, it is ordered that a special term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Centre, on Friday the 22d of August 1851, for the trial of all causes pending in said Court.

ARREST. E. D. TOWNES,

Chancellor.

Wm. L. CAIN, Reg.

July 22, 1851.

TO THE PATRONS OF

HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Boot shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up stairs over Hadison's next door east of Forney & Son's.

W. W. HUGHES.

Nov. 26, 1850.—1y.

SPECIAL TERM OF THE CHANCERY COURT OF DEKALB COUNTY, ALA.

A FAILURE of the Regular Term of the Chancery Court for the county of DeKalb, in the State of Alabama, having been caused by the resignation of the late Chancellor, it is ordered that a special term of said Court to be held at the Court House, in the town of Lebanon, on Monday the 25th of August, 1851, for the trial of all causes pending in said Court.

Attest: 1 1 TONE,

Chancellor.

J. B. WALDEN, Reg.

July 23, 1851.

DR. ROBERT BURTON.

HAVING settled in Oxford,

will promptly attend to all

calls in the different branches

of his profession.

December 24th, 1850.

GREAT INDUCEMENT!

SELLING off at cost and carriage.
DESIGNING to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire STOCK OF GOODS at cost and carriage. Terms, cash.
G. NEWBOUR.
N. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given.
May 20, 1851. G. N.

GOODS.

SELLING LOW.
I AM receiving a large and handsome assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
And a choice variety of Fancy Goods; also, a superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches and fine Jewelry—and an excellent supply of ready made clothing of all descriptions, and every other article which is usually kept for sale in this market.
GEORGE STIPES.
April 8, 1851. 1y

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain note of hand given by Silas Woodruff to D. Fleish, for fifteen dollars, due the 1st of October next. As the consideration for which said note was given has failed I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.
SILAS WOODRUFF.
July 8, 1851. 4t

Salt!! Salt!! Salt!!!

320 SACKS SALT, for sale cheap by
J. H. L. WOOD,
Greensport, Ala.
May 27, 1851.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jew Davis' Hibernian Plaster, for sale at the store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 1, 1851.

TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags,

for sale by
G. NEWBOUR.
April 22, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSENDS, Sarsaparilla, for sale by
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 15, 1851.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—made to order, and ready made. Also, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

GLOBE HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
L. S. MORRIS.
April 15, 1851.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
G. FARGO, Proprietor.
April 15, 1851. 1y

J. & S. BONES & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851. 1y

F. J. Holman & Co.

Direct Importers of
CROCKERY, CHINA and GLASS WARE—will sell at all prices at Charleston prices. April 15, 1851. 1y

W. E. Jackson & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masses in Bulk Building.
Prompt and special attention given to orders. Goods sold at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. April 15, 1851. 1y

T. BRENNANT & Co.

Dealers in
STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; at wholesale and retail prices. Goods sold at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. April 15, 1851. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & CO.

DEALERS IN
PIANO FORTES, Organs, Bells, Stoves, &c.; 234 and 236, King-st. at the bend, Charleston, S. C.
A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and New York. A. H. Gile and Co. and John H. Gile. New Music, N. Y. All kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash or on acceptance. April 15, 1851. 1y

Lambark & Cooper,

DEALERS IN
CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sausages, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Spices and Condiments, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

G. W. FERRY & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas, Masonic Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad-st., Augusta, Ga.
G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters of Alabama, visiting Augusta to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions.
From the connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or New York. They challenge a comparison with other markets.
April 15, 1851.—1y.

A. LAPITTE,

ADJUTOR and COMMISSIONER MERCHANT,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. P. King, A. Lapitte & Co.,
G. T. Denie, Esq., Charleston,
John M. Adams, Esq., S. C.
Augusta, Ga. April 15, '51.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

Hickman, Vescoff & Co.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell, as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 15, '51. 1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c.

GOLD and Silver Ware, of all kinds. Jewelry, and various and Fancy Goods. Fancy Hardware and Cutlery. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles. Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds. Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols, Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold or silver. Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others. China Ware, Cut Glass Ware, of all styles. Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade.

CLARK, RACKETT & CO.

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock

JEWELRY STORE.

M. T. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that if it shall be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y.

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSBROOK, J. W. M. BERRY, OSGOOD, ALSBROOK & Co., No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga., DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen. Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

BLACK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Batts Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hillburn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

NEW STORE.

STEVENSON & DUNN. HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y.

BATTEY.

Druggist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga. KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of WARRANTED PURITY. Also, Paints Oils and Dye Stuffs—Sash Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c.

Gardner Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons. Sand, Plaster, Gunpowder and Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

MILBURN HOUSE.

ROME, GEORGIA. THIS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office.

Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851. 1y.

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of Carriages, Rockaways, Breeches, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the city.

WILLIAM WIMPEL.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

F. G. McKINNEY. KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Depto Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 51. 1y.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Watches and Jewels, of all kinds, and will repair, clean, and reset, and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the city.

WILLIAM WIMPEL.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

F. G. McKINNEY. KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Depto Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 51. 1y.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Watches and Jewels, of all kinds, and will repair, clean, and reset, and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the city.

WILLIAM WIMPEL.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

F. G. McKINNEY. KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Depto Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 51. 1y.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Watches and Jewels, of all kinds, and will repair, clean, and reset, and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the city.

WILLIAM WIMPEL.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

F. G. McKINNEY. KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Depto Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 51. 1y.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Watches and Jewels, of all kinds, and will repair, clean, and reset, and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the city.

WILLIAM WIMPEL.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. 1y.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

F. G. McKINNEY. KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Depto Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 51. 1y.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Watches and Jewels, of all kinds, and will repair, clean, and reset, and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the city.

WILLIAM WIMPEL.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851. 1y.

Sloans & Hawkins.

Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants. TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

RECOLLECT the second Brick building after crossing the River.

Rome, Ga., April 15, 1851. 1y.

GRANITE STORE.

Johnson, Pope & Co. BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a Large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester. IS prepared to execute all kinds of cabinet work, and to furnish the public with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester. IS prepared to execute all kinds of cabinet work, and to furnish the public with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester. IS prepared to execute all kinds of cabinet work, and to furnish the public with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester. IS prepared to execute all kinds of cabinet work, and to furnish the public with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester. IS prepared to execute all kinds of cabinet work, and to furnish the public with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester. IS prepared to execute all kinds of cabinet work, and to furnish the public with a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock consists of the latest styles—ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Berrages, Flannels, &c. &c. with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Stoves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stove, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y.

SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO.

Doors in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c. Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad-street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Adams

Mill just received and for sale, by SULLIVAN, CABOT & CO., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES,

RISLEY'S

RISLEY'S Sarsaparilla, Risley's Extract Bilechee, an effective remedy for gravel and other diseases of the kidneys. Risley's Syrup of Pink Root or Worm Killer. Risley's Tooth Ache Killer. Barry's Tricopherous or Medicated Compound for preserving and beautifying hair. Dead Shot.

Also, Youatt's Condition Powder, for the cure of Heaves, Broken Wind, Coughs, Bots, &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET, Druggists, Jacksonville, Ala. June 24, 1851. 1y.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of St. Clair county, on the 25th day of June, a negro man, a runaway slave about 24 of age, who says his name is Henry, and that he belongs to John Prince of this State. Said boy is 6 feet high, and a bright mulatto; one small scar on his fore head. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs, in such cases made and provided for.

JAS. S. CLEMENT, Sheriff. July 8, 1851. 1m.

Wright, Simpson & Gardiner.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Baggings, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Warehouse and Commission Merchants. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. (Office and Store Room on Whitcomb street, near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851.

Whole No. 769.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND

J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 15 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 15 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per copy.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
A. D. DRESS
W. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. A. M. A.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851. 1y

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and DeKalb.
Office of ACKLEN, Haralson, and Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND
Solicitors in Chancery;
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHEVILLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rome, Georgia.

The Boy with his Fiddle; OR, THE GIPSY IN THE THORN BUSH.

A rich man once hired a boy who served him honestly and industriously; he was the first to rise in the morning, and the last to go to bed at night, and never hesitated to perform even the disagreeable duties which fell to the share of others, but which they refused to do. His looks were always cheerful and contented, and he never was heard to murmur. When he had served a year, his master thought to himself, "if I pay him his wages, he may go away; it will therefore be most prudent not to do so; I shall thereby save something, and he will stay." And so the boy worked another year; and though no wages came, he said nothing and looked happy. At last the third year arrived; the master felt in his pockets, but took nothing out; then the boy spoke.

"Master," said he, "I have served you honorably for three years, give me, I pray you, what I have justly earned. I wish to leave you, and see more of the world."

"My dear fellow," replied the rascal, "you have indeed served me faithfully, and you shall be generously rewarded."

So saying, he searched his pockets again, and this time counted out three crown pieces.

"A crown," he said, "for each year; it is liberal; few masters would pay such wages."

The boy, who knew very little about money, was satisfied; he received his scanty pay, and determined, now that his pockets were full he would play.

He set out to see the world; up-hill and down-hill he ran and sang to his heart's content; but presently, as he leaped a bush, a little man suddenly appeared before him.

"Whither away, Brother Merry?" asked the boy, "when I have three years' wages in my pocket?"

"And how is that?" inquired the little man.

"Three good crowns."

"Listen to me," said the dwarf; "I am a poor, needy creature, unable to work; give me the money; you are young and can earn your bread."

The boy's heart was good; it felt pity for the miserable little man; so he handed him his hard-earned wages.

"Take them," said he, "I can work for more."

"You have a kind heart," said the manikin; "I will reward you by granting you three wishes—one for each crown. What will you ask?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed the boy; "you are one of those then who can whistle blue! Well, I wish first for a bird-gun, which shall kill whatever I aim at; secondly, for a fiddle, to the sound of which every one who hears me play it must dance; and thirdly, that when I ask any one for anything, he shall not dare to refuse me."

"You may have all," cried the little man as he took out of the bush, where they seemed to have been placed in readiness, a fine fiddle and a bird-gun; "no man in the world shall refuse what you ask."

"My heart, what more can you desire?" said the boy to himself as he joyfully went on his way. He soon overtook a wicked-looking man, who stood listening to the song of a bird which was perched on the very summit of a light tree.

"Wonderful!" cried the man; "such a small animal with such a great voice! I wish I could get near enough to put some salt on his tail."

The boy aimed at the bird with his magic gun, and it fell into a thorn bush.

"There, rogue," said he to the other, "you may have it if you fetch it."

"Master," replied the man, "leave out the 'rogue' when you call the dog; but I will pick up the bird."

In his effort to get it out he had worked himself into the middle of the prickly bush, when the boy was seized with a longing to try his fiddle. But scarcely had he begun to scrape when the man began also to dance, and the faster the music, the faster and higher he jumped, though the thorns tore his dirty coat, combed his dirty hair, and picked and scratched his whole body.

"Leave off, leave off," cried he, "I do not wish to dance!"

But he cried in vain.

"You must have played many a man, I dare say," said the boy; "now we will see what the thorn bush can do for you!"

And louder and faster sounded the fiddle, and faster and higher danced the gipsy until all the thorns were hung with the tatters of his coat.

"Mercy, mercy!" he screamed at last, "you shall have whatever I can give you, only cease to play. Here, here, take the purse of gold."

"Since you are ready to pay," said the boy, "I will cease my music; but I must say that you dance well to it: it is a treat to see you."

With that he took the purse and departed.

The thiefish-looking man watched him until he was out of sight; then he bawled insultingly after him—

"You miserable scrapper! you ale-house fiddler; wait till I find you alone. I will chase you until you have not a sole to your shoe; a ragamuffin! stick a farthing in your mouth and say you are worth six dollars!"

And thus he continued to abuse him as long as he could find words. When he had sufficiently relieved himself, he ran to the judge of the next town.

"Honorable judge, I beg your mercy; see how I have been ill-treated and robbed on the highway; a stone might pity me; my clothes are torn; my body is picked and scratched, and a purse of gold has been taken from me—a purse of deacons, each one brighter than another. I entreat you, good judge, let the man be caught and sent to prison."

"Was it a soldier," asked the judge, "who has so wounded you with his sabre?"

"No indeed," replied the gipsy; "it was one who had no sabre, but a gun at his back, and a fiddle from his neck; the rascal can easily be recognized."

The judge sent some people after the boy; they soon overtook him for he had gone on very slowly; they searched him, and found in his pocket the purse of gold. He was brought to trial, and with a loud voice declared—

"I did not beat the fellow, nor steal his gold; he gave it to me of his own free will, that I might cease my music, which he did not like."

"He can lie as fast as I can catch flies off the wall," cried the accuser.

And the judge said, "You are a bad defence;" and he sentenced him to be hanged as a highway robber.

"As they led him away to the gallows, the gipsy bawled after him triumphantly—

"You worthless fellow, you catgut scrapper, now you will receive your reward!"

The boy quietly ascended the ladder with the hangman, but on the last step he turned and begged the judge to grant him one favor before he died.

"I will grant it," replied the judge, "on condition that you do not ask your life."

"I ask not for my life," replied the boy, "but to play once more on my beloved fiddle."

"Do not let him, do not let him," screamed the ragged rogue.

"Why should I not allow him to enjoy this one short pleasure?" said the judge; "I have granted it already; he shall have his wish."

"Tie me fast, bind me down," cried the gipsy.

The fiddle-player began; at the first stroke every one became unsteady; judge, clerks, and bystanders tottered; and the rope fell from the hands of those who were tying down the latter denation; at the second they raised one leg, and the hangman let go the prisoner, and made ready for the dance; at the third all sprang into the air; the judge and accuser were foremost, and leaped the highest. Every one danced, old and young, fat and lean; even the dogs got on their hind legs and hopped. Faster and faster went the fiddle, and higher and higher jumped the dancers, until at last in their fury, they kicked and screamed most dismally.

Then the judge gasped—

"Cease playing, and I will give you your life."

The fiddler stopped, descended the ladder, and approached the wicked-looking gipsy who lay panting for breath.

"Rogue," said he, "confess where you got the purse of deacons, or I will play again."

"I stole it, I stole it!" he cried pitifully.

The judge, hearing this, condemned him as a thief and false accuser, to be hanged instead of the boy, who journeyed on to see the world.

The first bale of new Cotton carried to market this season, was from the plantation of B. Flower, of East Feliciana, Louisiana, and was received in New Orleans on the morning of the 26th July.

The Delta has heard of several bales that have been packed and kept back, under an impression that their early transmission to market would produce a bad effect.—*Delta & Gaz.*

A Tennesseean's Opinion of a Locomotive.

The following for its kind, is hard to beat. We have read and laughed at many a rich hoozier's yankee descriptions of Railroads, but this deserves the palm! We think we recognize the phiz of a particular friend of ours, by the bye, and the best judge of goodbrandy in Bradley. We copy from the Post.

THAT TARNAL RAIL ROAD.—Jew-hillians, whew! Wal, jest manufacture me up into a double refined spinning Jenny, and set me a going in fifty acres of corn, if ever I came across such a rarin', tarin', ripen, snortin, double-revolv'n', piece of machinery, from creation down to my most marvellous deliverance just now, as the one which gave me chase down your railroad, hearn some time ago that there were such things that open rich, so I made things about right around him, and broke for here. I come across the country, and struck your rail-road, and was playing it down about four knots an hour. Now, I had hearn tell of locomotives, but never dreamed of seeing one alive, and kicking, but about two miles from here, I hearn something behind coughin', sneerin', thunderin', I looked around and sure enough, here she came down after me, pawin' the airth up and splittin' the road wide open, with more smoke and fire flyin' than ort to come out of a hundred barnin' mountains with about forty wagons followin' arter her, and to save her tarnal black, smoky, noisy neck, she couldn't get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her up or no, but here she came foamin' at the mouth—with her teeth chuck full of burnin' red hot coals, and she pitched right straight at me, as if she was goin' into me like a thousand of bricks. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I wheeled around and broke down the road, and began to make the gravelly fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that than she split after me, and every jump I made she screamed like a thousand wild cats! She began to gain on me cinin' up a little hill, but we come around a pint to a straight level in the road. Now, thinks I, 'I'll gin you ginger, as I'm great on a dead level. So I pulled it in and soon got myself under full headway; then she began to yelp and howl, and cough and stomp, and come on full chutzle; and made the airth shake. But I kept on before her, bounding at the rate of twenty-five feet every boy, till I got to a turn in the road, and as I was under such headway that I couldn't turn, so I tumbled head over heels down a bank by a house, and landed with my head and shoulders cosmick right in a swell barrel, and my feet stuck out behind, an up in the air! Just at the time the locomotive found I had got away from it, it commenced spittin' hot water into me, and just literally splattered all over the part of me that was left sticking out of the barrel. I tho't in my soul that Mt. Vesuvius had bursted some place in the neighborhood. But do you suppose I staid there long! No, Sir-ee! I just walked thro' that barrel and come out the other end so quick that it really looked ashamed of itself.

JIM.

Alabama Marble.

We were informed by a gentleman who has spent much time in Washington city, that the block of Marble contributed by our State to the Washington Monument, is the finest specimen of Marble that any State has furnished. Indeed, so superior is the quality, that many persons in Washington, and among them sculptors, thought it an *imposition*, and pronounced it *Italian Marble*. This simple fact speaks volumes for the marble hills of Alabama. When our marble hills of Alabama will compare favorably with that of Italy, who shall deny that Alabama is rich in natural resources?

In the counties of Talladega and Shelby may be found marble of every size and quality, from the white to the black. It is also inexhaustible; there are mountains of it, waiting for the hand of enterprise to bring it into market. The only thing needed to make this an important branch of industry is an easy mode of transportation. When our Road is completed, we predict this will be a heavy and lucrative business.—*Selma Enterprise.*

A NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN GOLD. The editor of the Boston Traveler has seen a copy of the Alto California printed in gold, and designed for the great exhibition in London. The paper is white satin, printed on both sides with some preparation of the real dust, so as to exhibit a gold face, rendering the paper a more emphatic illustration of the character and productions of El Dorado.

Self-Defence.

Whatever may be the pursuit followed through life, success depends in a great measure upon the personal effort. A man may possess every advantage of wealth, of high birth; yet, if he relies solely upon these, without making any physical exertion to promote his desires, he will always be subjected to disappointments.

Wealth, though it may afford a transitory assistance—when used with discretion—more frequently generally begets the effeminate character, if it does not altogether fail him in the most urgent times of need. And noble pedigree, or empty titles, although they may captivate—for a short time—the gaze of admiring beholders, are liable at any moment to be extinguished. Glory may partially brighten our earthly career, but it can occupy no part of our future existence. In travelling the journey of life it seems to be the design of all to gain—at the same indefinite stage of process—a summit of distinction where they may rest upon their laurels, and where their happiness will be complete. Many wish to build a monument there to record the history of their eventful passage, for the guidance of those who succeed them, and such a purpose, it is evident to all, cannot be effected without personal endeavors. Riches can only assist in this work and proud titles or exalted ancestry here are useless. In the prosecution of these objects, more fail who have set out with means seemingly adequate than those not favored with external aid.

The one whose infancy has been nursed in the lap of ease and affluence, begins with promising prospect. Prosperity sheds upon him her sweetest smiles, and the whole of his life is spread out before him like a delightful landscape. How then can he dream that clouds would ever deform the view? His heart being thus delighted, his anticipations are brilliant, and he wanders with loitering steps thro' the fields of indulgence. But soon his road grows more rugged, and obstacles begin to increase until the ascent, to the eminence he longed to gain, seems almost insurmountable. Now disheartened, we may behold him retracing his steps, and as in seeking those blissful regions he had left. The veil of indolence soon shuts him from our sight; but he turns to another and more adventurous one than the first, who possesses great energy, arrives upon the desired summit, but whose mind is not sufficiently cultivated, and therefore his renown is but transitory.

On the other hand, allow me to point to one who is compelled to depend upon his own exertions for advancement. He rarely fails of success, though not always in a pecuniary view. Born in the humble walks of life, he becomes used to adversity—inured to hardships, destitute of wealth, necessity becomes, as the old proverb says, "the Mother of Invention;" and he awakens every dormant faculty, and by engaging industry as an attendant, and perseverance as a pioneer, none can baffle our outdo his efforts. Go, then, my friends, and do likewise.

"Amidst a world of hopes and fears,
A will of eases, and toils, and tears;
Where foes alarm and danger threat,
And pleasures kill and glories cheat,
"May never pleasure, wealth or pride,
Alone my wand'ring soul aside;
But through this maze of mortal ill,
Safe lead me to the Heavenly Hill."

The Key of the Ba-tile.

Most persons are aware that when the Bastille was demolished at the beginning of the French revolution, the key of this famous prison was presented to Gen. Washington, as the fittest depository of this terrible instrument of tyranny. He, the great champion of liberty, was very properly chosen to be the keeper of this key of the "terrestrial bottomless." It is still preserved at Mount Vernon, and can be seen in the large hall secured in a glass case. It is a black, rude, high cross handled key, and looks as if it might have been forged by the Cyclops. The Bastille was for ages the State prison of France, in which all the prisoners belonging to nobility and higher orders were confined. The King himself or his ministers could by means of "letters du cachet," seize any person on any pretext, and keep him in its dungeons without trial or inquiry for years. Some unfortunate individuals were so confined for nearly half a century. When once this horrible key turned upon them, they were lost alike to their friends and to the world. Many of the noblest spirits in France have here breathed their last in dark unhealthy cells without accusation or crime. The history of the world can hardly furnish a parallel to the

cruelty and oppression enacted within the walls of the Bastille.—When the vengeance of the people laid it low in 1789, many old gray-headed prisoners were set free who had been so long immured that they regretted the restoration of their liberty. Hope and ambition had been extinguished in their hearts.—*Washington Union.*

Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

This distinguished statesman is undoubtedly one of the best friends of the South, and her Constitutional rights in the Northern States. He has spoke and written much evidence of this fact, but the following extract from a letter addressed by him to a Fourth of July Celebration at Easton, Pennsylvania expresses so well his characteristic sentiments upon the great issue of the day, that we give it a place with the greatest pleasure. Let those persons, here in our midst, who are contending so peremptorily that no aggressions have been committed upon the South, ponder well upon these statements of a distinguished man, who has filled a leading place in the U. S. Senate and who, residing in the most influential Northern State, knows well the feelings and designs of the people in that quarter of the Union.

Mo. Register.

I have regarded the ferocious and treasonable agitation which now disturbs our federal relations from the beginning as originating in wanton and unprovoked assaults upon the constitutional rights of the South, founded in pretences as empty and hypocritical as they were pharisaical and brazen. The pompous embassy of negro philanthropy which was to force the southern people into humiliating and abject compliance by the despot exercise of arbitrary power, and consign their liberties to the dungeon in the name of freedom, was for a time excused as the harmless rantings of ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism, but can be thus excused no longer. While these diseases continue to disgrace society, they have associates more base and mischievous than themselves.—From this small grain has sprung up a tree, in which unclean birds rest and prey upon the vitals of the constitution. Anti-slavery now constitutes the stock in trade of political demagogues and mole-eyed statesmen; it constructs platforms for presidential aspirants, and its galvanic power is invoked to quicken the remains of deceased politicians. It decorates the sacred desk, where it is too often employed by those who offer cant and grimace as a substitute for religion. In short, it has become synonymous with treason and disunion.

The honest masses who were, in a moment of delusion, betrayed into its support have fled from its contagion, and hereafter its followers and supporters will be innumerable as those whose dark designs and evil actions are hatched in the same foul nest with the basest of crimes against saints.

Lending Money.

A writer in the Boston Post relates the following good story of Robert G. Shaw. A gentleman met him in the street, and, upon a brief conversation, asked him to lend him \$10, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at the time. Mr. Shaw, raising his spectacles replied—

"Yes, sir, with pleasure, on one condition."

"What is that, sir?"

"Why, that when we next meet you will turn your face toward me, look pleasant, and not turn it away! I lent Mr. —, a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has cringed, and most decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State street, Commercial street, or in the Exchange, he always turns his head away."

When I lend a man money and he is owing me, I want him to look me in the face, as though nothing had happened. And then I shall be willing to lend him again."

GOVERNMENT VESSELS ORDERED TO CRUISE IN THE GULF.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of Wednesday, says:—"Orders have been received here and at Norfolk, to send to sea the surveying and revenue steamers, to cruise in the neighborhood of Key West."

Judson's (Ned Buntline's) Steamer has sailed again from this port, and it is rumored that he took on board arms and fifteen men accused to be on his way to a rendezvous somewhere in the vicinity of Savannah.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Savannah News, dated Philadelphia, July 31st, says:—"Orders have been received here from Washington, ordering the frigate SARAAC to proceed immediately to the Gulf of Mexico."

Fillmore and Cuba.

We see it stated in the Baltimore Sun, that the President has ordered two or three ships of war to Cuba, to intercept any aid and comfort that the Americans may deem it proper to send to the oppressed islanders.

This is infamous! But what else could be expected from an abolition administration, whose great aim is to restrict the confines of slavery to the narrowest possible limits, until the institution becomes not only unprofitable and a curse, but self-destructive? Have these accused miscreants forgotten the history of their own country? Have they forgotten the aid that was brought to our struggling forefathers in their day of need? What right has this abolition Cabinet at Washington to prevent private American citizens from taking part in the civil war in Cuba?

Fillmore and his abolition associates are remarkably scrupulous about executing the laws whenever anything is likely to turn up in favor of the South, though he can remain with forged arms for days together, while an armed mob of abolition cut-throats in Federal Boston, are trampling the laws under their feet, for the purpose of rubbing Southern freemen of their property,—and then insult the whole country with the excuse, as stupid as false, that he had no authentic information of the facts of the case! This is the model President that Fillmore is holding up to the people of the South, as worthy of their especial gratitude and support! And what is still worse, there are people among us who are ignorant enough, or deluded enough, or treacherous enough, to send up "their sweet voices" in tumultuous shouts, to applaud the infamous sentiment!

Who would have believed, ten years ago that Southerners could be found in 1851, degenerate enough to sing hallelujahs to an abolition Cabinet, and to denounce those of their neighbors who are determined to defend, at all costs, their constitutional rights, as "agitators" and "traitors"? That northern men should do this, is not so strange, as it is a part of their "higher-law" religion,—a religion which makes men fools in philosophy, and knaves in politics;—but that Southerners should do this is as unaccountable as it is unnatural.

The Use of Fruit.

As the fruit season is approaching, and as many believe their use to be unwholesome, we copy the annexed paragraph in relation to the subject from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Instead of standing in fear of generous consumption of ripe fruits, we regard them as positively conducive to health. The very maladies commonly assumed to have their origin in a free use of apples, peaches, cherries, melons and wild berries, have been quite as prevalent, if not equally destructive, in seasons of scarcity. There are so many erroneous notions entertained of the bad effects of fruit, that it is quite time a counteracting impression should be promulgated, having its foundation in common sense and based on the common observation of the intelligent. We have no patience in reading the endless rules to be observed in the particular department of physical comfort. No one, we imagine, ever lived longer, or freer from the paroxysms of disease, by discarding the delicious fruits of the lands in which he finds a home. On the contrary, they are necessary to the preservation of health, and are therefore caused to make their appearance at the very time when the condition of the body, operated upon by deteriorating causes not always understood, requires their grateful, renovating influence."

Dr. FRANKLIN'S FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The following is the 11th section of an act which passed the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1779, slavery within that commonwealth. The act was drawn up by Dr. Franklin.

"That this or anything in it contained shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave or servant who has absconded himself or shall absent himself from his owner, master, or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made."

This section is in exact conformity with the spirit and letter of the Constitution of the United States, and of the Fugitive act of the last Congress,—and shows how entirely that provision was in accordance with the views of right and duty of the people of that day.

Northern Agriculture.

We have heard and read a great deal about the great perfection of Northern agriculture, as a result of free labor, commerce, large cities, manufactures, railroads, and canals.

The following from the New York Tribune, does not appear to confirm the impression that has been so incessantly made:

"There is another test of growth, not less certain in its indications, and that is the improvement of agriculture in those parts of the State where the soil is naturally richest and most fertile. In the beginning it is necessary to cultivate superficially the poorer soil, because it can be done easier, requires less capital and does not, like the culture of rich lands, endanger, by its exuberance and the corruption of decaying vegetation, the health of those engaged in clearing it and rendering it productive. But, as capital is accumulated, as population becomes concentrated, as the artisan takes his place beside the farmer, and a steady home market is created, cultivation lays its hand upon the fat soils of the meadows and low lands, clearing them of timber, draining them, ploughing them, and covering them with blooming gardens.

But such is not the process we now behold going on in the heart of the Empire State. From Utica to Buffalo the richest lands are everywhere uncultivated and unimproved. In all that stretch of country, whose latent power of fruitfulness is not surpassed in the world, the traveler scarcely meets with here and there a new farm-house, but sees many old ones bearing the signs of neglect and decay. The number of farms, instead of increasing is diminishing, and that infallible indication of impoverishment, the concentration of lands in fewer and fewer hands, may quite generally be witnessed. Emigrants pass by this region, with its exhausted fertility, its canals and railroads, while even the natives of the country may be seen selling their homesteads and leaving for the distant and less productive West. Such is the course of things, and although the process is a slow one, no careful observer can dispute that we describe it correctly."

This is quite a different story from the accounts we have generally received. The State of New York has about as many people engaged in agriculture as Virginia. But New York has much the finest land, and the most of it. Her farms are surrounded with cities and factories, and intersected with railroads and canals. Yet agriculture is declining. The small farmers are emigrating, and, as for wealthy ones, we do not believe she has a tenth as many as Virginia.

Why is this? The owners of small farms, naturally and wisely prefer to become the owners of large ones, and move off to the West, where land is cheap. So far as the consumption of a family is concerned, it is produced from land worth, in the West, two dollars an acre, as well from land in New York, worth twenty. And as for the surplus production, it comes to market from afar, at a cost not so much greater as the difference of interest in the value of lands remote and near as to the principal markets. In this state of things it would be well for New York, if the taste for agriculture were sufficient to induce her wealthier citizens to live in the country. But that is not the case. The love of city life—its pleasures, parties, theatres, concerts, dinners, and luxuries—prevails. And instead of a preference for country over city life, a partiality for the latter prevails so much that whenever a man acquires wealth in the country, he removes to the city. Besides, there is difficulty, uncertainty, and vexation in obtaining the free labor to cultivate a large farm.

Nor is it common for the poorer classes to prefer country life. They can enjoy the shows, the parades, the tippling, and all the easier and cheaper kinds of dissipation in town. They can receive their wages daily, or weekly, and can enjoy promptly the proceeds of their labor.

Why, we forget there is no instance in history of a great, wealthy, refined, rural population in the country, except in the South. And slavery is the cause of that. A bold slavery, and forthwith the taste, enterprise, talent, and wealth of the South will forsake the country, and crowd into cities, and be wasted, degraded, and consumed.

Prior to the institution of African slavery in this country, the feudal system, which compelled the barons to occupy their castles and estates, was the first great movement towards the creation of a wealthy rural population. But as the feudal system gradually gave way before commerce and manufactures, towns and cities drew from the country its riches, talent, and power; so that now the last and most feudal of countries in Europe, which was England, has a single city containing about one-fifth of her population.

Well, a republican government cannot be maintained over a large population resident chiefly in cities, unless each becomes a separate State. Nor can the mass of a

people remain free even in a single city and State. When population is crowded so densely together, the greatest inequality of property and condition ensues; and if suffrage is universal, a division of property must ensue.

It was evidently the design of the Hebrew system to prevent this concentration of people in cities, by allotting to each tribe its own lands, and prohibiting their alienation to other tribes, and even preventing intermarriage between the tribes. For all the neighboring nations of Asia were partial to city life, and many of them consisted of cities chiefly.

The tendency of the present commercial and abolition policy, is to convert ours into a city population, with all its vices, slavery, want, disease, and decay.

Union Cause Triumphant!

The results of the late election are gloriously triumphant to the Southern Rights Union party.

The above sentence is the commencement of a thoroughgoing, exultant submission article in yesterday's Journal. How characteristic and significant is the humble name of "Southern Rights Union" party!

The meaning of the phrase is, as is proved by the current course of events,—"Southern Rights" must be sacrificed, under the clap-net of Union and excuse of preserving the "Union." With this explanation, it can be easily seen how great a cause for Southern rejoicing is the recent triumph of this "Southern Rights Union party." A "splendid victory," indeed, and the North and abolitionists will not fail to take due note of it, and institute measures to avail themselves of its benefits, accordingly! It is to them, and to them only, to whom the advantages of this great "victory" will accrue. "Rejoice, therefore, and be exceedingly glad," ye "Southern Rights surrendering Union" party, "for great will be your reward," even—the present faint praises of Fillmore and Seward, and it may be, the contempt and scorn of your posterity for all time to come! Continues the Journal:

The majority is unprecedented, and shows the strength and justice of the cause, and how deep in the hearts of the people is the love for our mighty Republic and its glorious institutions. This devotion cannot be abated by "light and transient causes."

The majority here spoken of shows the present "strength," but not the "justice" of the cause, and we will admit, that to some extent, it shows also, "how deep in the hearts of the people is the love for our mighty Republic and its glorious institutions." It shows, furthermore, how an honest and patriotic people can be duped and deluded by a few unscrupulous party leaders in whom they have unfortunately reposed undeserved confidence. But how deplorable—how infamous, to take advantage of this "deep love" of our free institutions, and under the false and hypocritical cry that the object of their opponent is to overthrow them, to enlist their influence and support in favor of a line of policy which must inevitably result in converting our "mighty Republic" into a mighty despotism, and to change the blessings of our "free institutions" into the direst curses!

"This devotion cannot be abated for light and transient causes" says the Journal. A "light cause" to disabrogate the Constitution—to dissolve the franchise one half the Union, and reduce fifteen sovereign States from a position of perfect equality in the Union with their Northern sisters, to a state of colonial dependence and virtual vassalage! A "transient cause" to make these tyrannical usurpations perpetual!

The compromise acts, continues the Journal, furnish no cause or reason to justify the terrors and horrors of intestine feud, ruin and desolation. This is the very doctrine of American terrorism of '76; and what a doctrine it is! You must not repeat a personal outrage, because it may result in a "feud" and bloodshed! Did Washington and his patriotic contemporaries reason and act in this way? Did they look to the consequences of maintaining their rights? Did they talk about "ruin and desolation" as the consequences of resistance to tyrannical laws? Did they stop to count up the cost of a conflict with the most powerful nation on earth, in defence of the principle that "taxation without representation is tyranny"? Did they talk about consequences in hastening to meet the British cohorts at Bunker Hill! No!—for to FREDERICKSBURG, no "feuds," no "ruin," no "desolation," so infamous as the degradation of political slavery.

But this statement of the Journal is sheer sophistry; it is making a false issue. The question was, not, and is not, a maintenance of the Union on the one hand, and "ruin and desolation" on the other. But shall freemen maintain their constitutional rights!

That is the question. If for this, "ruin and desolation," and war and bloodshed were to come upon us, why then we would say with Patrick Henry, "let them come!" But as a matter of policy, reason

and all history show that the way to avoid war, "ruin, and desolation," is, to "manifest to the whole world that we will never submit to aggression and wrong; as on the other hand, nothing is so well established as that surest and speediest means to bring on war and desolation, is to exhibit a willingness to submit to infringements upon our rights, and to talk about the 'cost' and consequences of maintaining our liberties! And this will show how it is, that the Southern Rights party has heretofore been the true Union party—that is to say, the true, Constitutional Union party has been carried out, both the Union and our liberties would be preserved; without the latter, of which submissionism must inevitably deprive us, the former is not worth preserving; nay, without the latter, it would be the truest, highest, and noblest patriotism to destroy it, utterly and forever. It is our love and veneration for the Constitutional Union—the Union of Washington and our revolutionary forefathers, that inspires us now to proclaim eternal and uncompro-mising hostility to the designs of the abolitionists, on the one hand, and the course of the submissionists, on the other, for they are both in perfect consonance with each other, both act together, and both will terminate in the same result—the complete overthrow and destruction of all those "glorious institutions" and blessings which the Union was originally designed to secure and perpetuate.

We also learn that the Army Worm has made its appearance in the vicinity of this place, and in various other parts of the country.

The Crops, Drought, &c.

We have noticed in our exchange papers, for some time past complaints of a very distressing drought prevailing in various sections of country, embracing parts of this State, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In the south-west the cotton as well as the grain crops have suffered severely. Great scarcity of provisions, and consequent suffering is anticipated in many places. In Tuscaloosa county, a public meeting has been called to devise means of relief for the destitute and suffering, and the aid of the clergy invoked in the same cause. A similar meeting has also been called in Pickens County. In some parts of Mississippi corn is selling at \$4 per bushel.

Tennessee Elections.

Whiggery has been successful in the State of Tennessee. Campbell is elected Governor by a majority considerably greater than was expected. In the Legislature, the Democrats have gained, as far as heard from, three Representatives and 1 Senator. The Whigs have gained 5 to the lower House and 2 Senators.

It is supposed the Whigs will have a majority of 3 in the House and 5 in the Senate, making 8 on joint ballot.

KENTUCKY.—Powell, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected, but the whigs have elected the Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats have a majority of 1 in Congress. We have not seen enough from this State to tell how the Legislature stands.

Hiding on a Rail.

We learn from the *Massachusetts Republican*, that McCoy, the abolitionist, of Pike county memory, recently visited Tuskegee, and there boldly proclaimed his abolition doctrines, besides indulging in divers other misdemeanors, whereupon, a committee of the good citizens waited upon his honor—gave him a case an investigation—found him guilty—took him to the town-pump, and administered the water-cure—made him out of town on a rail, the boys doing full justice to the occasion with their dumb-bells, horse-rattles, cow-bells, tin-pans, and other musical instruments suitable to the occasion. Against all this, the *Republican* says, McCoy protested, as contrary to his wishes and feelings, and altogether against his consent.

Beautiful Extract.

We possess a genuine fragment which Cicero has preserved to us from a lost work of Aristotle. It runs thus: "If there were beings who lived in the depths of the earth, in dwellings adorned with statues and paintings, and every thing which is possessed in rich abundance by those whom we esteem fortunate, and if these beings could receive tidings of the power and might of the Gods, and could then emerge from their hidden dwellings through the open fissures of the earth, to the places which we inhabit; if they could suddenly behold the earth, and the sea, and the vault of heaven, could recognize the expanse of the cloudy firmament and the might of the wind of heaven, and admire the sun in its majesty, beauty, and radiant effulgence; and, lastly, when night veiled the earth in darkness, they could behold the starry heavens, the changing moon, and the stars rising and setting in the unvarying course ordained from eternity; they would surely exclaim, there are Gods, and such great things must be the work of their hands."

It has been justly observed, that this passage alone is sufficient to corroborate Cicero's opinion of "the golden flow of Aristotle's eloquence," and that his works are pervaded by something of the inspired force of Plato's genius. Such a testimony to the existence of the heavenly powers, drawn from the beauty and stupendous greatness of the works of creation, is rarely to be met with in the works of antiquity.—[*Junbold's Kosmos*.]

YOUNG LADIES—who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess most winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands. A fact.

The number of bathers in the public baths of London, in the month ending 28th June, were 24,582.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1851.

In Indiana the Democrats seem to have carried the day. Six Democrats to 3 Whigs have been elected to Congress—one District not heard from—the Legislature will be largely Democratic.

The Charleston Mercury of the 12th inst., announces the appearance of the Army Worm on the farms in the vicinity of the city; considerable ravages have already been made by this pest of the farmer.

We also learn that the Army Worm has made its appearance in the vicinity of this place, and in various other parts of the country.

The Crops, Drought, &c.

We have noticed in our exchange papers, for some time past complaints of a very distressing drought prevailing in various sections of country, embracing parts of this State, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In the south-west the cotton as well as the grain crops have suffered severely. Great scarcity of provisions, and consequent suffering is anticipated in many places. In Tuscaloosa county, a public meeting has been called to devise means of relief for the destitute and suffering, and the aid of the clergy invoked in the same cause. A similar meeting has also been called in Pickens County. In some parts of Mississippi corn is selling at \$4 per bushel.

Tennessee Elections.

Whiggery has been successful in the State of Tennessee. Campbell is elected Governor by a majority considerably greater than was expected.

In the Legislature, the Democrats have gained, as far as heard from, three Representatives and 1 Senator. The Whigs have gained 5 to the lower House and 2 Senators.

It is supposed the Whigs will have a majority of 3 in the House and 5 in the Senate, making 8 on joint ballot.

KENTUCKY.—Powell, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected, but the whigs have elected the Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats have a majority of 1 in Congress. We have not seen enough from this State to tell how the Legislature stands.

Hiding on a Rail.

We learn from the *Massachusetts Republican*, that McCoy, the abolitionist, of Pike county memory, recently visited Tuskegee, and there boldly proclaimed his abolition doctrines, besides indulging in divers other misdemeanors, whereupon, a committee of the good citizens waited upon his honor—gave him a case an investigation—found him guilty—took him to the town-pump, and administered the water-cure—made him out of town on a rail, the boys doing full justice to the occasion with their dumb-bells, horse-rattles, cow-bells, tin-pans, and other musical instruments suitable to the occasion. Against all this, the *Republican* says, McCoy protested, as contrary to his wishes and feelings, and altogether against his consent.

As McCoy seems to be hardened in his mischiefs, he may attempt to perpetrate wickedness in other communities—then let all be upon their guard—he is a man with but one life—about 40 years of age—rides a white horse, and carries a rusty pair of saddle-bags. Nor let the people confine their watchfulness to him alone; there are others strutting through the country with the same fiendish intent. Suspicious characters are seen in many communities, and we believe it would work well for the South, if all who are suspected of being emissaries, (if the suspicion be well grounded) were made to suffer; reversing the old maxim so as to make it read, it is better that one innocent one should suffer, rather than ninety-nine guilty ones should go unpunished; at any rate, wherever evident guilt is proven, as in the above case, condign punishment should be meted out to all who tamper with our institution, or throw fire brands into our very midst.

We hope the citizens of Tuskegee will continue to administer the same sort of justice to all abolitionists, whether local or itinerant.

Rome, Augusta and Charleston Directories.

We had the pleasure, last spring, of forming the acquaintance of several Merchants and other business men in the Cities of Rome, Augusta and Charleston, at which time, having obtained advertising in each place, we established for them respectively, in our columns, a kind of Business Directory. We have before called the attention of our readers to their cards, and as the business season is again about to commence, we repeat the call and ask those of our readers who trade in the cities to profit by the offers of our city patrons—remembering that those who advertise generally, do the best business.

To our friends who do a portion or all of their trading in Rome, we ask them to call and give our friends there, an opportunity to do well by them. We would call names, but the number forbids, and where there are so many it would be invidious to name only a part; our columns show an array of good names—good merchants, honorable men, who will deal fairly with customers and do them justice in trade.

We refer our merchants of this, and adjoining counties to the Augusta and Charleston Directories. They will there recognise the names of many long known to the business world, whose firms have been made strong and reliable by a long series of years of successful business; new firms too have sprung up, of genuine business men, backed by capital and an often essential, moral worth, all of whom, doubtless will make it to the interests of our merchants to make their purchases nearer home than formerly.

Augusta is known to be the best grocery market in the up country; and she is now offering to merchants from the interior, inducements to make up the greater part of their stocks from her storerooms and ware-houses, by increasing her wholesale establishments and by turning out from her own manufacturing articles heretofore imported from other States and other Countries.

Charleston likewise, is increasing her facilities for trade. For a number of years she has received the patronage and support of a portion of her sister border States, and no City, in proportion to the support which has been given her, has realized greater prosperity or wealth. She has now, among her merchants, several direct Importers; and to this add the valuable donation of the State, for the establishment of a direct line of communication with Europe, and we have, at our doors, almost all we need in the way of merchandise.

We were gratified last winter, to see our merchants giving Charleston the preference over the Northern Cities. Her business we understood was fifty per cent greater than in any previous season.

While upon this subject we cannot withhold our astonishment that Southern Merchants, who clamor for Southern Rights and Southern Independence, will neglect their own Cities—fail to build up their own Markets, and go North, and there leave their money to gild the palaces of the already pampered fanatic, or adorn the marble palaces of those who have grown rich by Southern patronage.

This should not be—let our merchants spend their money with their brothers—let our Southern Cities be backed and protected, by our entire people, in their praiseworthy efforts to establish Southern Commercial Independence—let us do this, and besides, apply our surplus capital to erecting and fostering manufactures in our midst—then with some show of consistency we can cry Southern Rights and Southern Independence now, and forever!

Tallahassee County.—We have received a letter from a friend, giving the following particulars of the election in Tallahassee county: Rice's majority over White, 176. Hefflin elected to the Senate without opposition. Rowe and Bulger, representatives. Stone, Clerk. Greer and Perry, candidates for Tax Collector have made a tie race. Johnston, Hand, Redden and Smith, Com. R. & R.

Our correspondent says: "Thus you will see that we have succeeded with our whole ticket, except Tax Collector, which is a tie, and the Commissioners' Court will undoubtedly save him. I have never seen greater exertions in any county election in my life, the truth is, every man did his duty nobly. Tallahassee is redeemed, disenthralled—submission will hereafter be just no where in this country."

Tallahassee County.

We have received a letter from a friend, giving the following particulars of the election in Tallahassee county: Rice's majority over White, 176. Hefflin elected to the Senate without opposition. Rowe and Bulger, representatives. Stone, Clerk. Greer and Perry, candidates for Tax Collector have made a tie race. Johnston, Hand, Redden and Smith, Com. R. & R.

Negro Hung.

The Journal of the 13th instant, gives the following telegraphic despatches concerning the negro Garrett, who was condemned to be hung for rape upon a white child.

COLUMBUS, GA., Aug. 12. Great excitement in this city since yesterday. Many citizens held a meeting to discuss the propriety of the Governor's pardon of negro Garrett, for rape on a white girl, eight years old, and who was condemned to be hanged.

Great majority in favor of hanging him. Meeting to be held again this afternoon, and people determined that justice shall be done.

There is a mob of about 500 who will hang him this afternoon. They will demand him at 4 o'clock, and if they refuse to give him up, they will tear down the jail. They have a cannon ready to fire at it, and every one thinks they will give him up. Every thing has been done to quiet them, but to no purpose.

The mob assembled at 4 o'clock, proceeded to the jail, and demanded the keys. The Sheriff refused to give them up. The doors were broken open and the negro brought out and hung to a pine tree back of the jail.

This was the day appointed by the Court for the execution of the negro.

HAVANA, AUG. 2, 1851.

Dear Sir: Never did a nation's pulse thrill with a higher and holier gratitude than did Cuba's young heart when the news of the generous sympathy which your citizens displayed on the receipt of the address of the beginning of our revolution, ran like wild fire from mouth to mouth. Every Cuban felt a new spirit within him, and knew that he, too, could now claim to be a man. Long years, long and very many, will pass away ere the remembrance of the first general impulsive hail to our new born freedom shall fade from Cuba's heart.

You will see by the published bulletins of the Government that the affair is all over, and the country is pacified; that the attempt was a foolish piece of boy's play. But far otherwise is the case. Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Villa Clara and all the adjacent towns and villages have sent out their bands, and on the 24th ultimo the banner was raised off Guinira Miranda, and proclamations issued to the citizens and to the troops of which I send you copies.

The Government report that Armenteros has come in and asked for pardon is universally disbelieved here, and supposed to be got up expressly for the sailing of the steamers for the United States. It is a known fact that there are 700 patriots under arms, and that they are endeavoring to open communications with the patriots forces at Naxara and Coscorro, who are now over 2,000 strong.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Lemercier, commanding at Principe, to bring all his troops into the field and open the campaign in regular form, and Gen. Vargas has been sent to Trinidad to take command in the field there. The *Guacá* comes out this morning with a leader against mercy to prisoners and exchanges, and pertinently asks, "to what nation do you belong, to what flag known to the world?" These events are passing when the Government is proclaiming the country "pacified." I send you the Spanish proclamation issued also at Trinidad.

The fleet is all at sea looking for filibusters and on shore the Government are very fearful of their troops. Rumors of new pronunciamentos are daily rife, but want confirmation. You may set it down that the end has begun.

PHILO-PATEIA.

From the North Alabamian, FRANKLIN COUNTY.—From some unaccountable cause, we have not received the official vote of this county. It is ascertained, however, that R. H. Ricks, is elected to the Senate, and R. S. Watkins, Wm. Henry Petty and Wesley M. Smith, Representatives.

Wm. Norman is elected Tax Collector, and Joel P. Lightfoot, J. G. Shine, Wm. Hudson and Lemuel Nelson, Commissioners of Roads and Revenue.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—GOVERNOR: Shields 607; Collier 494. REPRESENTATIVES: Graham 975; Armstrong 822; Pickett 666; Gallaway 214. TAX COLLECTOR: Eubank 708; Reed 645. COMMISSIONERS: Weir 1146; Gibson 940; Napier 790; Warr 681; Wallis 446; Brynum 410; Cook 335; Mullinax 226. BRIGADIER: Gen'l. Warren 904; Leggett 493. [Leighton precinct is not included in the above vote.]

MORGAN COUNTY.—SENATE: Malone 315; McDonald 406; Scruggs 382. REPRESENTATIVES: Rather 745; Campbell 776; Durkins 382.

LIMESTONE COUNTY.—SENATE: Malone 685; McDonald 501; Scruggs 69. REPRESENTATIVES: Nich. Davis, jr. 790; Nathaniel Davis 680; David W. Pettus 586. LAUDERDALE COUNTY.—GOVERNOR: Shields 1,005; Collier 781. R. M. Patton elected to the Senate, and J. M. Benham, R. W.

Walker and O. H. Oates Representatives.

The Revolution in Cuba.

Since the receipt of the intelligence of the revolt in Cuba, it has been painful to observe the efforts of the anti-Southern press, at home and abroad, to discredit the reports which have reached us of the success of the patriots, and to suppress the growing sympathy of our people in their behalf, by misrepresenting the movement and the causes which have impelled an oppressed and down-trodden people to brave the formidable power of the Spanish throne. These presses could not believe the rumors of the rising at Principe, so fully corroborated by accounts from various sources, though they were prompt in giving credit and endorsement to the false statements of the government, circulated by its spies and agents, several of whom were sent over here in the *Isabel*, especially for the purpose of giving a false coloring to the state of affairs on the island.

Since the proofs of the actual rebellion, and the success which has thus far attended it, have become so overwhelming as to leave them no longer any pretext for contradicting the reports, the enemies of Cuba have changed their tactics.—The cause of the patriots is pronounced hopeless—our own government is invoked (not in vain) to interpose its power to intercept all aid to the patriots from their friends in this country, while the terror of Spanish vengeance is preached up to deter our people from taking a part in the struggle so manfully begun for Cuban emancipation.

It requires no great amount of sagacity to understand the cause of this manifestation of hostility to the Cuban revolutionists. If there were no prospect of annexation, or if it were possible to apply the Wilmot Proviso, an equally effective *lex loci*, or compromise prohibition of this institution of slavery in that rich and fertile island, instead of so much incredulity, and such delicate regard for treaty obligations, we would have had a vast amount of patriotic enthusiasm and disinterested devotion to the cause of human liberty. Ere now, as in the case of Hungary, an agent would have been dispatched to the mountains of Cuba in search of a provisional government, and we would have eloquent arguments in favor of a formal acknowledgment of the independence of the Queen of the Antilles.

But the thing is understood, and we are gratified to see that the Southern people are fully sensible to the motives and policy of the enemies of Cuba in the free States.—They see in it but another phase of Northern hostility—to the institutions of the South—they see in it a practical development of their fixed determination to put in force the free-soil edict—No more SLAVE STATES SHALL BE ADMITTED INTO THIS UNION!—and they are resolved not to submit to the imperious dictation! They are determined that the institution of slavery, planted on our soil by other hands, shall not be made the pretext for depriving us of our equal rights in the Union, nor the means of preventing us from progressive advancement in territory, power and wealth, with the other sections of the Union.

Whatever may be our temporary party divisions, the great mass of the Southern people are determined in this matter. *Discrimination against our institutions will no longer be tolerated*, and all efforts on the part of our Government to suppress the present movement in Cuba, will only tend to increase this determination, as it serves to convince us of the ultimate aims of the enemies of our institutions. The opposition from the free States will only arouse the sympathies of the men of the South, who will be deterred neither by the vigilance of the Government at Washington, nor the threats of Spanish vengeance, from giving efficient aid and comfort to the brave men of Cuba, who are now heroically struggling to free themselves from the vilest despotism that ever disgraced the name of Government.

The news of their revolution has been hailed with enthusiasm by the chivalry of the South and Southwest, of whom thousands are now flocking to their ranks. Let the Government, if it will, in obedience to free-soil dictation, interpose our ships of war to prevent their going. The right spirit has already been aroused, and the combined naval forces of the United States and of her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, cannot prevent them. They have the right of freemen to go and give their aid to those who are but imitating the example of our revolutionary fathers; and we conceive that it is neither the duty nor the right of our Government to interpose, so long as they do not violate the express terms of our treaty stipulations with Spain by organizing military expeditions within the jurisdiction of the States. This they do not design to do. They will go as our people went to Texas—as free citizens of the Republic, claiming the right to go where they please with their arms. Will our authorities at Washington venture to restrict them in the exercise of this right? We shall see.—*Mo. Rep.*

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 15. No. 32.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1851.

Whole No. 770.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. F. GRANT, AND

J. H. CALDWELL,
At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without direction as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.
ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whitley,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
JULY, 1850

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties.
Office Row—No. 5.
May 20, 1851.

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 31, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, & W. COBB,
THOMSON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

ASHTON, Ala., April, '51.

Girart Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHTON, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 18, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.
April 29, 1851.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Home, Georgia.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Revolution—Its Incidents.

"O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!"
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars: And at his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword and fire,
Crouch for employment."

King Henry V.

Whilst it is not easy to imagine even that Mr. Cobb will be elected governor of Georgia, it is not so hard, by the aid of a not too exuberant fancy, to picture some of the consequences of his election. If, according to the anticipation of the *Republican*, certain signs of the "conclusively show" that Carolina's "revolution has been taken and that she will go out of the Union," and if after the "Pelion upon Ossa" array of evidence going to show Mr. Cobb's denial of the right of peaceable secession, the people of Georgia shall elect him their chief executive magistrate, it is not difficult to form some probable conjecture of the consequences that may ensue. We have the assurance of Mr. Webster, Mr. Fillmore's Secretary of State, that "the first step taken in the programme of secession, which shall be an actual infringement of the Constitution or the laws, will be promptly met." What he means by "an actual infringement of the constitution or the laws" is easily understood—secession, in his view, would be such infringement. Peaceable secession would not be tolerated—"to arms, to arms," would resound through the American capital, and the first scene in the programme would be, we imagine, a REQUISITION FROM GEORGIA.

Whether the order for troops would be directed to "our trusty and well beloved Cobb" or simply to "his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief," &c. is of no moment. We take it for granted that an order would come, and judging Mr. Cobb by the same rule that we would apply to any man who regards the obligation of an official oath, we assume, from his declared opinions and his refusal to let the people know what course he would pursue in such a conjuncture, that he would obey. We have seen no reason for saying that he would "take counsel of the people by calling them together in convention," as the Savannah *Republican* suggests; or that he would "at once take the sense of the people of Georgia by a call of the legislature," as believed by the *Southern Recorder*. We have the high authority of Mr. Cobb himself for saying "where constitutions end, resolutions begin"—and we have been assured that revolution is not a peaceable right. The second scene then, as we suppose, would be either a call for volunteers (!) or failing that, an ORDER FOR A DRAFT!

Now, let any man in his senses picture to himself the drafting of the militia of Georgia for a military descent upon the people of the sovereign State of South Carolina—a people identified with us in the associations of a common origin and a common interest! In the memorable language of Gov. Truitt, "let those who please to indulge in the revelry of keeping this Union by force, go on in their mad career." But the counsels of Gov. Truitt would hardly be heeded—"Delenda est Carthago!"—and political heresy must not be tolerated in Mr. Fillmore's dominions. The draft proceeds.—There are, we solemnly believe, some parts of Georgia, (may we not say so of all?) where such a proceeding would be turned into the very farce—where the very boys, age, and the women too, would point the finger of scorn at any man who would dare to take up arms against the people of a State! We would fain hope that "in our downward course to the grave, we had not reached a point so near the brink." But supposing the draft to proceed, the next scene in the programme would be

THE MARCH!—We have no heart for conjecturing either the order in which the march would occur, or the material of the invading army. When States are to be subjugated, indifferent matters are not to be regarded. Secession must be met "effectually and at once," and then comes "last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history," but we forbear—there is no need for imagination here—two border States engaged in all the horrors of a civil warfare! And for what? Because the "moral sense of the world is against us." Because the conscience of New England must be satisfied! For these and the like considerations, the "evil of slavery" must be washed out in

the best blood of the land of the Rutledges and the Pinckneys, of Calhoun and of Hayne, of Marion and of Sumter! Forbid it Georgia—forbid it justice!!!

Dr. Fitch.

This gentleman's gratuitous Lectures on the "Laws of Life" have awakened a great deal of inquiry and interest. We copy a passage or two from the report of one of the lectures, given in the Tribune: "It is a striking fact that in this country only four out of every one hundred individuals live to the age of sixty years. In England, however, seven out of every one hundred attain that age. In England the climate is warmer and more temperate, but it is moist and damp, and has all those conditions which contribute to produce an immense amount of consumption. The people are so confined and so closely crowded—millions live so poorly, and in such miserable habitations, that there is a far greater tendency to this waste of life than in our own country. Yet in America only four, while in England seven out of every hundred reach the age of sixty years. The reason is to be found in the different education and habits of the people. There, experience of the old is reverently regarded, and the young think they know so much more than their fathers, that they follow only the teachings of their own experience. The result is, he often finds he has a fool for a teacher, and prematurely dies for his pains."

He dwelt with force upon the physical care of children—bathing and change of dress. He reprehended the custom of too frequently changing the dress of children. The electricity passing from the body, fills the clothes; every change makes a new draft upon the electric fluid. Hence, in children, a too frequently change tends to exhaust the electricity, disease ensues, and the child dies. A gentleman, whose wife paid the greatest attention to their children, frequently bathing them and changing their dress, lost four or five in succession. The last, a fine boy, appeared to be going the same way, when he spoke to his neighbor on the probable loss of his child. He said he would insure its life if his wife would follow his directions. On seeing the lady who had been in the habit of bathing the child and changing its dress very often, he said to her: "Wash the child as often as you please, but change his dress only once a week." The directions were followed, and the child lived to be a strong and healthy man. One lady who had bathed her child and changed its dress twice every day, from a fond pride of her charge, lost it, when fifteen months old, from this very cause."

The Iron of Lake Superior.

The following extract from the Lake Superior Journal is interesting, as showing the vast extent of iron in the mountains of Lake Superior. The writer says: "The iron first showed itself, as we approached, in loose boulders and masses, scattered along the foot of the ridge, which, contrary to my expectations, was mostly covered with heavy timber. We soon came to one of the quarries, where a miner was at work throwing into pieces the iron rocks. The soil and timber are removed from the iron for several hundred feet along the ridge. This opening into the iron is several hundred feet below the summit of the ridge, and about one hundred feet above the level ground. It presents a wall of iron ore, broken and seamed very irregularly, the most regular fractures being perpendicular. Out of the side of this ledge, masses of every size, from a pound to many tons in weight, are thrown down by means of a crowbar or by blasting, and the pieces are broken up with a sledge hammer, so as to be conveniently handled."

As it comes out of the quarry it is bright and beautiful, breaking like cast-iron, and seems quite as pure and more compact. A ton of bloom iron is easily made out of one and a half tons of the ore. For from twelve and a half to twenty-five cents per ton, it can be quarried and broken up ready for the furnace. Above and below, for at least four hundred feet, the same description of ore shows itself, and how much further it extends down below the surface, it will be useless to inquire until the world has been supplied a few hundred years, from what is seen lying around above."

Extracts from "A Column of Fun."

BY SCISSORS.

COURTSHIP AND MATRIMONY.—Courtship is fun enough—I haven't got a word to say again courtin'! It's about as good a way of killing an evening as I know of. Wash your face and put on a clean dicky, and go and talk as sweet as molasses candy, for an hour or two—say nothing of a few kisses behind the door, as your sweetheart goes to the step with you. The fact is, I've quite a genius for courtin'. It's all sunshine and no clouds.

When I was a single man, the world wagged along well enough. It was like an omnibus—I was a passenger, paid my levy, and hadn't nothing more to do with it, but to sit down and not care a button for anything. Spoken the omnibus got upset, well I walks off and leaves the man to pick up the pieces. But then I must take a wife and be hanged to me. It's all very well for awhile; but afterwards, its play like owing for an upset omnibus.

What did I get by it? A jawing old woman, and three squallers—slightly different from courtin', that is. What's the fun of buying things to eat and things to wear for them, and wasting good sprouting money on such nonsense for other people, and tellin' us for doing what we like there is no such thing. You can't clear out when people's owing you so much money—you can't stay conveniently. No, the nabbers must have you. You can't go on a spree, when you come home misses kick up the devil's daisies. You can't teach her better manners—for Charlies are as thick as blackberries. In you can't do nothing. Instead of "Yes, my duck," and "no, my dear," "if you please honey," and "when you like lovey," like it was in courtin' times, its a regular row at all hours. Sour looks and cold potatoes; children and table cloths bad off for soap, always darning and mending, and nothing ever darned or mended. If it wasn't that I'm particular sober, I'd be inclined to drink—it's its excuse enough. It's heart-breaking, and it's all owing to that I've such a pain in my gizzard of a morning. I'm so miserable, I must stop and sit on the steps.

Progress of Railroads.

The first train of railroad passenger cars in the United States was put in motion December 23, 1829, upon the Baltimore and Ohio railway, which was opened on that day to Elcott's Mills a distance of thirteen miles from Baltimore. A single horse was attached to two of Winan's carriages, which was drawn with ease eleven to twelve miles per hour. The number of miles of railroad now in operation in the United States is 10,129. Railroads have not as yet crossed the Mississippi river. The number of miles of railroad now in operation upon the surface of the globe is 24,035—13,476 miles being in the eastern hemisphere, and 10,559 miles being in the western hemisphere, and distributed as follows: In the United States 10,129 miles; in the British provinces, 22 miles; in the island of Cuba, 339 miles; in Panama, 22 miles; in South America, 30 miles; in Great Britain, 6021 miles; in Germany, 4552 miles; in France, 1531 miles; in Russia, 422 miles; in Belgium, 350 miles; and in Spain 60 miles. The longest railway in operation is the New York and Erie, which is 467 miles in length. Massachusetts has a mile of railway to each seven square miles of her geographical surface; New Jersey, to each 22; New York to each 25; Maryland to each 31; Ohio to each, 58; and Georgia to each 70. The total number of railroads in the United States is 205.—*No. Register.*

How TO OBTAIN CREDIT.—The *Salem Observer* says, a young man who had been in business from two to three years, was in want of a small loan of money, from two to three hundred dollars. He made some enquiries, and was directed to a worthy citizen for the needful. He accordingly called on the gentleman and asked the favor, and the following dialogue took place: "Sir, do you take the newspaper?" "Yes, sir, the *S. O.*" "Very well—call on me in a day or two."

During the interval the gentleman called at the Printing Office, and on enquiry found that the applicant for the money, had paid his newspaper bill punctually, when due. On the young man calling on him, at the time appointed, he said, "You can have the money, sir, handing it to him." "You desire my note for the amount, of course." "No, sir, not at all, not at all, I am perfectly satisfied—there will be no risk."

Condition of Free Negroes.

The free negro question is the most insoluble of all the social problems of the day, and stands as a practical sarcasm on all the theories of abolition and emancipation. The following shows what the condition of a free negro is in the young and fertile State of Ohio:—*Adv. & Gas.*

"FREE NEGROES IN OHIO.—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who is travelling in Ohio, gives the following account of the Randolph negroes, who, it will be remembered, were driven from the homes which had been procured for them, by the whites: "Troy, about twenty miles from Dayton, is a small and rather dilapidated town, between this place and Peoria. Along the canal, the majority of the Randolph negroes are located. It was in the adjoining county of Mercer that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by the white inhabitants. The condition of these poor creatures is a sad commentary on the miserable policy of emancipating negroes, and allowing them to remain in this country. The majority of these once invaluable servants are now worthless pests upon the community among whom they are located, and often want for the common necessities of life. I heard several of them express an ardent wish to return to the shores of the Roanoke again, where they once had plenty, and did not know what it was to suffer for want."

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A Man Shot.—A young Alabamian, who for a few days past has been stopping at the Indian Queen Hotel, was induced by some dangerous and suspicious characters to visit the rear of the city at a late hour last night. Having become convinced that all was not right, he quietly drew a pistol from his pocket and kept it concealed under the tail of his coat, awaiting developments. He then expressed a determination to go no further, and having turned down Canal street to return to his hotel, he was immediately knocked down by a blow from a club. He turned and fired twice on his assailants, and is under the impression that his last shot took effect. This impression is confirmed by the fact that a notorious burglar, known as Bill Harris, was found shortly after on the banquet in front of Phoebe Black's residence, pierced with a bullet wound through his body. The ball entered the robber's back and came out through the centre of his body in front. Our last accounts file was not yet extinct.—*N. O. Delta.*

Won in a Raffle.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal tells a pretty good story of a negro raffle which came off somewhere in Mississippi. The owner of black boy named Bill put him up to be raffled for. A bystander bought a chance and gave it to the negro, who threw highest, won himself, and put himself up again at \$500. His old master threw high, but Bill tied him, and in throwing off Bill lost, and went home quite contented, with \$500 in his pocket. The Tribune copies the story, so we suppose it is all right. The fact that Bill, after winning his freedom, put himself up to be raffled for a second time, is a forcible illustration of "the horrors" of slavery.

New York Sunday Times.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—TONGUE LASHING WIVES.—Thomas Gwin and James McCollum were both killed, a few days ago, in a rencounter near DeKalb, Mississippi.

"They were near neighbors, and a feud had existed between their families for sometime. On the day of the fatal occurrence, their wives met and were interchanging abuse, when McCollum happened to come up, made a violent assault on the wife of Gwin. As soon as Gwin learned the particulars, he armed himself with a gun, and started for the avowed purpose of killing McCollum. They met in a road, a short distance from McCollum's house, when both fired and both were killed—each having received a full charge of buckshot, one in the breast, and the other in his side and back."

Terrible Steamboat Explosion.

St. Louis, August 11, 1851. The boilers of the steamer Daitah exploded last Saturday afternoon at Peoria. A new boiler had just been put in, steam raised, and she went up the river about a mile to get wood, when the explosion took place. Eleven persons were killed, ten badly wounded and many others hurt.

Sleep is the fallow of the mind.

Address of the Internal Improvement Convention to the People of Alabama.

In fulfilling the duty assigned them by the State Internal Improvement Convention, held at Mobile, on 29th. May last, the undersigned committee feel persuaded that no question can be presented to the people of Alabama, at this time, of higher importance, or more worthy of the earnest and profound consideration of every citizen, than the subject upon which they have been appointed to address you.

The age in which we live—marked as it has been by brilliant discoveries and valuable inventions, in nearly every department of industry—witnesses, in the creation of the railway and the locomotive the most powerful instruments of human progress which the world ever saw. Scarcely twenty years have elapsed since the first locomotive traversed its iron track upon a short road in Great Britain. To-day, five thousand miles of railway exist in that kingdom alone; to provide which has cost the nation an enormous expenditure—over \$120,000,000. In America, the astonishing results that followed the completion of the Erie Canal, prepared the public mind to undertake further improvements, and the States of the North and East, with the sagacity and foresight which have ever directed their local legislation, have been foremost to provide a complete and extended system of railway communication, converging to their principal commercial ports. From 1831 to 1851—only seventeen years—the States of New England and New York have constructed and put in operation more than four thousand miles of railway, costing one hundred and sixty-six millions, or an average of about forty thousand dollars per mile. In the earlier stages of railway experience, it was supposed that railroads could be sustained only in thickly settled and compact districts, or connecting populous commercial towns. But as an immense creative power of railroads became manifest by the rapid growth in population and wealth of those districts into which they had been extended, confidence in their adaptation to the wants of the country increased, and the New York and Erie railway—the most magnificent undertaking of modern times—has been finally completed within the present year; seven-eighths of its whole length of 467 miles having been constructed since 1845. The country through which that great work was projected, presented formidable obstacles to the Engineer, from its rugged and mountainous surface; and, being sparsely settled—containing at that period only 257,000 inhabitants—gave little assurance of profit from local traffic. Yet, in 1849, the road having been opened, through a region which numbered in 1840 a population of less than 130,000 souls, more than 122,000,000 pounds of freight were transported over it, furnished by the country along its line. Immense as was the sum required to build the New York and Erie railroad, (\$23,990,000), the benefits already derived from its construction have exceeded the warmest anticipations of its advocates, and would have justified a much greater expenditure. It is computed that the real estate of the counties contiguous to the line of that road has been enhanced upwards of \$25,000,000 in value, or 2,000,000 more than the entire cost of the work, and this within twelve months of its final completion.

In 1850, the total length of railroads in operation in the United States exceeded 3,200 miles, costing \$205,000,000. Of this, 3,492 miles, costing 141,000,000, have been built since 1840, and new lines are progressing in various parts of the Union, at the rate of about 2,000 miles per annum. Four thousand miles now in operation, are, as we have seen, situated in the New England States and in New York. Of the remainder, about 1,000 miles are connecting or tributary lines in other States, converging to the two great commercial centres, New York and Boston. The latter has developed perhaps, more fully than any other city, the wisdom of liberal expenditures for purposes of internal improvement. The people of Massachusetts, through private subscription and seasonable State aid, were enabled, between 1835 and 1850, to contribute \$33,364,000, to perfect a railway system within her borders, which in 1850 yielded a net income of \$2,480,000, being 6 per cent upon a cost of \$25,000 per mile. Aside from this direct profit upon the capital invested, a remarkable illustration of the collateral advantages of railways is afforded, by a comparison be-

tween Boston in 1840 and the same city in 1850.

In 1840, Boston and towns adjacent, embracing a district of about 9 miles in breadth by 16 miles long contained a population of 173,000. In 1850, the same district contained 293,000. Showing an increase of 120,000, or 70 per cent, in ten years, while for the previous decade the ratio of increase was less than 45 per cent. The assessed valuation of property in this district, in 1840, was \$120,000,000. And in 1850, \$266,500,000. An increase of \$146,500,000, or 122 per cent, in ten years, of actual wealth in a single district of the State, created by an outlay of a little more than \$52,000,000. That this is not an inflated or speculative increase, but a healthy and substantial improvement of value, is evident when we examine the sources from whence such unparalleled prosperity has arisen.

The freight earnings of railroad leading into Boston were, for 1849, \$287,000. For 1850, 1,338,000. The number of vessels clearing from Boston for foreign countries in 1840, was 1,574. Making, 226,416 tons. The number of vessels arriving from foreign countries, in 1840, was 1,719. Equal to, 276,368 tons. The number of clearances from same port for foreign countries in 1850, was 3,839, or 437,760 tons. The number of vessels arriving from foreign countries, in 1850, 2,872, or 478,859 tons. Thus, while the tide of produce rolling into Boston over her "iron ways" has swollen 832 per cent, in ten years, her foreign commerce has nearly doubled itself in the same period. The State at large has likewise participated in the upward movement. The assessed valuation of property in Massachusetts, for 1840, was \$299,879,000, and in 1850, reached \$590,532,000, being an increase of \$290,653,000, or nearly 100 per cent, added to her taxable property in the last decade; an amount equal to five and a half times the cost of all the railroads in the State. From 1840 to 1850, she has also gained 254,000 in population, an increase of 24.12 per cent, while from 1830 to 1840 the increase was but 21 per cent, making a gain of 13.12 per cent, in the ratio over that decade.

In the other New England States, property and population have steadily and uniformly kept pace with railway extension. Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, stimulated by the successful enterprise of their more Northern neighbors, are cutting through the Alleghenies, to draw nearer to themselves the fertile regions of the Western Valley. The States of the West, meanwhile, directing their eyes to the Atlantic coast, are spreading a network of railways, pointed always eastward, to meet the advances from that quarter. Such is the energy with which these improvements are prosecuted, that, within three years, five parallel lines of railway will be in active operation in the North, stretching in a continuous chain from the Atlantic cities to the banks of the Mississippi, and only pausing there, until the new States west of that river shall gather strength to carry them onward still further towards the Pacific. Every additional mile thus opened for traffic expands the arena of eastern commerce, and moves further South, the dividing lines from whence the valley seeks an outlet for its produce by the Mississippi to the Gulf.

While the enterprise of the North and West has furnished, thus far, 6,000 miles of railway in addition to the numerous facilities for inland transportation previously existing, the States of the South have embarked slowly, and with extreme caution, in similar improvements, and up to 1851 have put in operation about 2,000 miles of railway, 1,000 miles of which, or nearly one-half, are within the limits of Georgia, and about 85 miles in Alabama.

Georgia, the only Southern State which can be said to have a complete railroad system, presents an example full of wisdom and instruction to her sister States—a lesson by which many of them are endeavoring to profit. Before the commencement of other railroads, Georgia suffered a large and annually increasing drain, from the emigration of her people with their property to the new States. With a soil nearly exhausted by improvident culture, and steadily depreciating in value—her towns and villages participating in the general decay, and every interest languishing—her future prospects seemed gloomy indeed. But, as her lines of improvement penetrated the in-

rior providing speedy channels of communication with the principal markets, the effect of population was arrested, a general spirit enterprise began to pervade all classes, and this noble State at once started forward upon a new and unexampled career of prosperity. Every pursuit has felt the revivifying influence, and all branches of manufacturing and mechanical industry flourished to a degree hitherto unknown among us. This revolution has followed the expenditure of fourteen millions of dollars, upon judiciously located railroads, which are earning from eight to sixteen per cent. per annum profit to the stockholders upon their cost, while the taxable property of the State has increased in 1850 to upwards of \$335,000,000 being almost double the valuation before the commencement of her public improvements, and \$143,000,000 more than the taxable property of Alabama in 1849.

It was impossible that Georgia should reap this abundant harvest from her enterprise, without exciting the emulation of her sister States, and accordingly we find that, with the exception of the Gulf States, the entire South is benefitting by her experience, and where individual effort is found too feeble, the strong arm of State is readily put forth in aid of purposes so important to the common weal.

Such being the present position of railway enterprise in this country, it remains for us to inquire in what manner Alabama is to be affected by the improvements of her neighbors, and what will be their bearing upon her future prosperity. Alabama contains an area of 50,000 square miles, or 32,500,000 acres, being equal in size to the State of New York and embracing an unusual proportion of fertile and excellent soil. Her population in 1820, the year of her admission into the Union, was only 128,000. After that period, however, the attractions of the new State induced a large immigration from the older States, and her most accessible lands were rapidly settled. From 1829 to 1830, the census returns show a positive increase of 181,000, or 142 per cent. in ten years.

From 1830 to 1840, the positive increase was 282,000, or about 91 per cent. for the decade.

The quantity of public lands entered by private occupants during ten years, from 1820 to 1830, was 1,544,000 acres, and from 1830 to 1840, was 7,048,500 acres.

As soon as that portion of the State most desirable, from its contiguity to the rivers, which furnished the only outlet to market, was fully occupied, the sales of public lands began to decline, and from the ten years from 1830 only 888,000 acres was passed into private hands and became subject to taxation. The same causes served to check the flow of population from abroad, and by the census of 1850 it is found that the ratio of increase for the last ten years has fallen from 91 per cent. to about 30 1/2 per cent., the actual gain since 1840 being 185,500 souls, which is 101,500 less than for the previous decade, and 500 below the increase from 1820 to 1830.

Of 32,500,000 acres comprising the territories of Alabama, but 15,000,000 acres were in the possession of individual owners in 1850, the residue 17,500,000 acres—more than half the area of the State—being still in the hands of the General Government.—The Comptroller's report for 1849 makes known the fact, that 12,000,000 acres only of the 15,000,000 acres of private lands are assessed for taxes, having an average value of \$3.98 per acre; thus showing that nearly two-thirds of the lands of the State fail to yield any revenue whatever to the Government.

The average quantity of public lands absorbed in Alabama, during the last five years, has been about 80,000 acres per annum, and this average is continually diminishing. Supposing, however, these lands should be taken up hereafter at the same rate, 220 years would expire before the federal title to the lands now remaining unsold would be finally extinguished.—But as fifteen millions of acres of these lands have already been twenty years in market without finding purchasers, the prospect of their cultivation under present circumstances is exceedingly remote.

This, then, is the condition of Alabama in 1851. Reasoning from the statistics here presented there is good cause to apprehend that our State has reached, if she has not yet passed, her culminating point. The South Atlantic States, which have hitherto greatly contributed to swell the population and wealth of Alabama by emigration, are not only retaining their people at home, but are themselves, in turn, becoming recipients of the emigration from less favored districts.

There are two things which can never be successfully counterfeited—modesty and common sense.

Right of Secession.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. Daniel Webster, July 20, 1851, the question is asked—"Do you believe that a State has a right to secede from the Union?" In reply he wrote the following letter:

August 1, 1851.

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 20th July. The Constitution of the United States recognizes no right of secession, as existing in the people of any one State, or any number of States. It is not a limited Confederation, but a Government, and it proceeds upon the idea that it is to be perpetual, like other forms of government, subject only to be dissolved by revolution.

I confess I can form no idea of secession, but as the result of a revolutionary movement. How is it possible, for instance, that South Carolina should secede and establish a government foreign to that of the United States, thus dividing Georgia, which does not secede, from the rest of the Union?

Depend upon it, my dear sir, that the secession of any one State would be but the first step in a process which must inevitably break up the entire Union into more or fewer parts.

What I said at Capon Springs was an argument addressed to the North, and intended to convince the North that if, by its superiority of numbers, it should defeat the operation of a plain, undoubted, and undeniable injunction of the Constitution, intended for the special protection of the South, such a proceeding must necessarily end in the breaking up of the Government—that is to say, a revolution.

I am, dear sir, with respect, your obedient servant.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Formation of Dew.

The air contains at all times more or less of moisture, though in a state so rarified as to be imperceptible. To prove this it is only necessary in a summer day to fill a glass with cold water, when, dry as the atmosphere may seem, its moisture will be condensed, and made visible, in the form of small pearly drops upon the outside of the glass below that of the surrounding atmosphere. On this principle distillation is conducted; and in the same manner dew is formed. No sooner does the sun sink towards the horizon than the blades of grass which clothe the earth's surface give out the heat they have been receiving during the day, and consequently they become so much colder than the atmosphere that they condense in the form of dew part of the rarified moisture immediately surrounding them. Dew, being thus formed, is of course more abundant before and after rains, when the atmosphere is moistest. Calm and clear nights are essential also for the copious deposition of dew, for the glassy blades emit their heat freely, and it is dispersed through the atmosphere without any equivalent return. On the contrary, however, if the night be cloudy, then the clouds by abstracting the heat from the atmosphere, contribute, in some degree, to keep its temperature on a level with that of the glassy blades, and thus so nearly equalize the two that but very little dew is deposited. If, in addition to clouds, a high wind is blowing, no dew will be formed; for then the temperature of the grass is prevented from sinking by the agitation of the air continually bringing a warmer current to succeed the colder current by which it is surrounded; or it may be that the night winds, being generally cool, so rapidly reduce the air's temperature as to bring it below that of the grass.

As substances differ in their power of losing their heat, so do they differ in their attraction for dew. On grass, swans-down, and other filamentous substances, which readily part with their heat, dew copiously condenses. The mechanical condition of objects likewise affects the formation of dew, as shavings attract it more than wood. Dew is more plentifully deposited on meadow grounds than on ploughed lands; and cultivated soils are refreshed with abundance of dew, while barren rocks and sandy deserts, not needing, do not receive the genial moisture. Indeed, every plant possesses, according to its kind, the power of condensing as much dew as is necessary for its peculiar and individual exigencies. Arthur's Home Gazette.

REAL AND IDEAL.—Dow, jr., in one of his discourses, in which he describes the contrast between semblance and reality, hits off a ball scene:

"A woman," says he, "may not be an angel, though she glides through the mazes of the dance like a spirit clothed with a rainbow, and studded with stars. The young man may behold his admired object on the morrow, in the true light of reality, emptying a wash tub in the gutter, with frock pinned up by her cheeks pale for the want of paint—her hair mussed and mossy, except what lies in the bureau; and her whole contour wearing the appearance of an angel annulled through a brush fence, into a world of wretchedness and woe."

THE REPUBLICAN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

Read the editorial comments of the *Advertiser & Gazette*, accompanying the late Cuban news.

Credit should have been given the Southern Press for the article which appeared in our last upon Northern Agriculture.

We intended, this week, to give a complete list of the Representatives throughout the State; but, as yet, we have been unable to classify them, and will therefore defer the list till we can show, at least, the probable position of each.

THOMAS F. MARSHALL, once a great Apostle of Temperance, who, in 1844, denounced Mr. Clay, and renounced the Whig party, and who has just been elected to the Kentucky Legislature, announces that "henceforth he is a Whig forever."—*Drunk again!*

North Carolina.

The Congressional returns in this State show that Clingman, Caldwell, Duckery, Morehead, Venable, Daniel, Ashe and Outlaw are elected—five Whigs and four Democrats. Clingman is a Southern Rights Whig, but classed with the Democrats.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September has been received, containing its usual variety of embellishments, and interesting original articles. This number, which is the first of the Fall season, contains six full page Engravings—a line Plate, by one of the best Engravers of Philadelphia, and a Mezzotint, by the best New York Engravers—besides every variety of illustration, suitable for the fair sex.

Godey has our thanks for his continued and unequalled promptitude in forwarding his valuable Magazine.

Railroad Address.

It will be remembered by our readers that the friends of all the Railroad projects in the State assembled in Mobile on the 29th of May last. At that meeting, a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people at large upon the subject of Railroads—to give statistical information upon a subject which is about to be one of much moment in our State, and concerning which so little is generally known. This task has been ably performed by the Committee, and we furnish our readers this week with a portion of said address, (to be found on first page—concluded next week,) and commend its perusal to all, especially to those among us who think their property will not be enhanced, nor they benefited in any way by their proximity to the line of the Railroad.

Masonic Charity.

It is cheering to the heart of every Mason to meet with such happy exemplifications of that charity so forcibly taught by the precepts of a time honored institution, as the following, which we find in the *Charleston Mercury*. An English Mason, who conceals his name, has remitted to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, a check for two hundred dollars, to be added to the charity fund of the order. Other Grand Lodges have received similar donations from the same source. This is Masonry—true, substantial, tangible, Masonic Charity—a charity that giveth, not receiveth all things—a charity, not confined by geographical limits, but unbounded—universal—a charity that waiteth not at its door to give welcome to the passer by, but goeth out *feeling* for him who needs a brother's hand. As gentle showers distil sweetness from the blooming plants; and are grateful, giving new life and vigor to vegetation withered; so will such noble benefactions smooth the rugged path of way-worn travellers, and enliven the hearts of worthy distressed brothers.

Mississippi.

The prospect for a brilliant triumph of the Democratic State Rights party in Mississippi is indeed cheering. All the accounts, which reach us, of the contest going on there declare the great Union-Feet majority of 20,000 to be "diminishing by degrees and growing beautifully less" every day. Propositions are made by the friends of "Old Chepultepec" to bet any amount upon his election. The ablest men in the State are in the field, and with telling effect

are battling nobly for the rights of their insulted State.

Wherever fair and candid discussion is had submission begins, the wrongs, and the cause of truth, right, and justice moves onward right onward!

Jeff Davis is engaged in the *mettle*, heart and hand; and, as usual, is bearing himself gallantly. His reception, wherever he goes, is distinguished and magnificent. Well may Mississippi be proud of such a son—well may she honor him. His strong arm has been a terror to his Country's foes upon the battle field. In the council chamber of the nation he has proven himself a Southern tower of strength; and, now, at home, he is dealing death blows to that craven, unconditional submission to insult and wrong, that would reduce his own proud Mississippi to further degradation, and the entire South to a state of mere dependency.

We look for Mississippi to do her duty and rout the Subs, horse, Foote and dragons.

Tennessee.

We have received complete returns of the election in this State. Once more Tennessee has changed her political complexion. Governor Truitt, the brave old soldier and able Statesman, has been defeated, and Tennessee will not only have to "endure" the wrongs and robberies perpetrated by the last Congress, but also, the "aid and comfort" given the abolitionist by this triumph of the Clay Compromise measures within her borders. Campbell's majority is 1,559.

We are glad to find, however, that our democratic cotemporaries in Tennessee mourn not as those without hope.—"With them the battle has just begun."—Truth and justice will ultimately prevail over the false and deceptive issues which have been thrust into the last canvass—a spirit of manly resistance will, sooner or later, seize upon her people—turn the finger of scorn upon her craven hearted, time-serving demagogues—put submission to wrong to the blush, and then will Tennessee be once more redeemed!

We give our readers a synopsis of the vote.

Campbell,	62,310
Truitt,	60,751

In the Senate the representation stands

Whig,	17
Dem.,	8

In the lower House the Whigs have 39—the Democrats 36. Clear Whig gain of 7 in the Legislature.

The Congressional returns show a whig gain (Cullom, Davidson District, recently represented by Ewing)—The representation now stands Democrats, Johnson, Jones, Harris, Stanton, Polk and Savage (6)—Whigs Gentry, Walker, Anderson, Cullom and Williams (5).

In our issue before the last, speaking of the Representatives elect of Tuscaloosa County, we said, "If the Monitor speaks truly, all these men are submissionists."

Upon reading this, our *Independent* cotemporary grows profoundly ignorant of what is meant by the term "submissionists"—hear him:

"We have never been able to understand exactly what our free-trading friends mean by the term 'submissionist'; but we think we safely assume the *Republican*, that the sort of submissionists we have over here are 'men' that *won't do to crowd upon*."

Strange, a man in the hour of triumph should forget his name!

But for the benefit of the Monitor and his "men" we'll explain in few words. For a long series of years, we, at the South, have witnessed a regular, systematic attack upon our institutions—upon our rights, privileges and equality, in the Union; and during the last Congress a system of "peace measures" (!) was palmed off on the Country, which bear, in themselves, elements more destructive of the rights, interests, equality and honor of the South; than any system of legislation ever fastened upon any people claiming to be free and independent. The most flagrant acts of injustice have been committed against us by the North and their "aiders and abettors" elsewhere about the Union; and if we are to judge the future by the past in all coming time, we are to be the recipients of their heartless, cold blooded outrages. With all this there are "men" in our Country, yea, in the South who rather than run the risk of bursting up this

"glorious confederacy," shout hal-lalulals and sing psalms to the "legalized robberies" of the last Congress—these "men" are submissionists, in theory and practice—soul and body submissionists! Dost thou like the picture?

But the *Monitor*, with its confederates, conscious of the crusade waged against us, and admitting the wrongs heaped upon us, has set its stakes, and in certain contingencies, is willing to see the ligaments which bind us together in a confederation of States, broken asunder. In view of what we have already suffered, the *Monitor*, waiting for more before his "men" "are ready to uphold the honor of their State, and defend her rights and interests," reminds us of an anecdote which our Bill Davis told during the last canvass—'tis this: In Georgia, during the reign of the "Poney Club," a youngster, one of the club, went out one night to try his hand in "bridling a horse;" about the time he was leading off the "prize," the "Regulators" came upon him, tied him to a "Black Jack," and gave him a "new suit of a cool hundred." He returned to his associates *horseless*—all, of course, were anxious to learn with what success he met, and as he approached them, he was bailed with such questions as "What luck?" "Did you get anything?" "Yes," replied the youngster, "them ar—d Regulators got hold of me and give me a hundred lashes."

"Did you stand and take it?" "Yes, I couldn't help myself." "Did they pull off your shirt?" "Oh, no, by-golly, if they had done that I'd be pitched into 'em."

The *Monitor* has seen the North grow rich upon the labor of the South—it has seen the viper sting the bosom which gave it warmth and life—and if it is not less than a man, in common with others, it has felt the oppressor's hand; but with all this we fear its resistance, its bravery is metamorphosed into *forlornitude*, and its "men" measured by the Hadibrastie standard,

—he is approved the most deserving. Who longest can hold out at starving.

We are not so ignorant of the epithet "fire-eater" which he applies to us—we accept the term—we glory in it when properly interpreted. "Fire-eaters" are men who love their own, their native land—who love right and justice—who love this Union *much*, but liberty, equality and independence *more*—men, who

"Unwaved by power and unappalled by fear" will ever be found battling against injustice, tyranny and wrong!—men, fully appreciating the blessings bequeathed by "noble sires" must be free

—either that or nothing must they be! They will not live degraded.

We might add another piece of information for the *Monitor*,—a "fire-eater" can never be a "Sal-aman-der."

The Clemens Correspondence.

We clip the following correspondence from the Jackson County Democrat. It is evident that there is something "rotten in Denmark" or Senator Clemens would never have given such an evasive reply to questions so frankly, kindly and sincerely propounded by those who had been his associates in arms in defending, and maintaining democratic principles.

We have in this correspondence a mortifying commentary upon the corruption of the times.

Col. Clemens once occupied an enviable position in the ranks of the democracy. Energetic and talented he bid fair to become the leader of the van. According to his own statement, Alabama has again and again promoted him; and in the days of his purity—before he threw off his allegiance to her power, and went over to the embraces of the consolidationists—he was ever true to the trusts confided to him. In the legislative halls of his own State he was always firm and unyielding upon the side of right—and, in the beginning of his Senatorial career, his patriotic devotion to the cause of his native, suffering South, put words of boasting into the mouths of his friends and drew plaudits from his bitterest enemies. Upon the floor of Congress like a man, like a soldier! he stood and grappled with the enemies of our institutions—repelled the aspersions of the fanatic—and gave our calumniators blow for blow. And

when he poured out in words of fire, just indignation against the wrongs, insults and robberies perpetrated against the South, and was branded by abolition fanatics, an "agitator" a "traitor" to his Country, hear him, in true Southern accents, exclaim, "If this be treason I am a traitor, a traitor who glories in the name." But lo! how wonderful the change which has come over the spirit of his dream. Suddenly, he finds no indignation in his heart against the robber and the robber band—the spoiler—the disturber of our peace—and the enemy of all that is near and dear to us. He has now become an adjunct "pacifist" and unless he returns to his pristine purity—"asks for nothing, but what is right and submits to nothing that is wrong" his memory will be clothed with the dark habiliments of the "TRAITOR" without one ray of glory to shed lustre on his "name."

BELLFOUR, Ala., Aug. 4, '51. Mr. Hughes.

The enclosed correspondence is forwarded to you for publication. It will be perceived that these notes passed between ourselves and Senator Clemens, after his election. Much was being said in the streets and elsewhere about intrigue, bargains, pledges, &c.—From long previous acquaintance with Mr. Clemens, we could not believe such reports, regarding him as one of the last men in the world that would make any bargain or pledges calculated to compromise in the slightest degree his principles. Hence, for our own satisfaction, we addressed the note bearing our signatures, and received the accompanying answer. Considering these letters, at that time, private, we could not give them publicity.

We now have Col. Clemens's authority for doing so; and considering what has recently passed in South Alabama in reference to those matters, we feel that it is due to ourselves, as well as all concerned, that they should be made public. Respectfully,

Your obt. serv'ts,
THOMAS WILSON,
JOS. P. FRAZIER.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.,
November 30th, 1851.
Hon. JERE CLEMENS.

Dear Sir: Having long known you as an unwavering Democrat, entertaining the fullest confidence in your firmness, and your strong and uncompromising devotion to Democratic principles, we supported you in the election just past, for U. S. Senator.

Since the election, it has been said that you were pledged to support the present administration.—Our confidence in your integrity, is not, in the slightest degree, shaken by the many out-of-door reports upon this subject; but for the purpose of disabusing the public mind, we address you, and ask to be informed, if your political views have undergone any change from those we have, in time past, with so much delight, heard you promulgate in public—or, if any pledges were given by you, to the Whig party, previous to your election.

We have the honor to be, &c.
THOMAS WILSON,
JOSEPH P. FRAZIER.

GENTLEMEN:

Your note of this date has just been received. I had previously, heard the rumors to which you allude. My course in Congress, will be the best answer to all such charges. But, in the meantime, for your own satisfaction, I take occasion to say, that I am under no obligation to either Whig or Democrat, to do any thing, more than maintain the interest of the South—and I have not, while in Montgomery used stronger language than you have heard me use again and again, from the stump.

If Gen. Taylor, or any other man sustains or defends the rights of the South, I shall sustain and defend him. If he proves false to us, I shall denounce him, and feel that in doing so, I am gratifying every citizen of Alabama, without distinction of party.

The struggle in the coming Congress must be upon the Slavery question. It is not known what the course of the President will be. If he is with us, the South will rally as one man, to his support. If he is against us, I trust to find them as firmly banded together against his administration.

You have heard me repeatedly declare, that old party animosities ought to be laid aside until this great question is settled.

The Northern people are completely united, and a successful defence can only be hoped for from a similar union among ourselves. If to entertain these opinions is any crime against the Democratic party, I have now learned it for the first time. Assuredly, I heard nothing of it in my intercourse with the people during the past summer.

I have only to add that there is not a Whig in Alabama, who has asked, or who expects, that I should change my political principles. Nor do I believe that any Demo-

crat seriously fears any such result.

Accept my thanks for your past kindness, and present confidence, and believe me,

Your friend,
JERE CLEMENS.

Telegraphed for the *Advertiser and Gazette*.

GREAT NEWS FROM CUBA.

Excitement in N. Orleans?

Spanish Paper and Several Spanish Coffee Houses Demolished; Military Called out.

MONTE, Aug. 21.

The *Empire City* has arrived at New Orleans, and brings the news of the arrival of the *Pampero*, at Bahia Honda, sixty miles West of Havana, on the 12th. Lopez succeeded in landing, and was victorious in two engagements with the Queen's troops, several hundred of whom are reported killed. One entire Spanish regiment joined Lopez.

Fifty Americans making a flank movement in boats were captured, taken to Havana and shot on the same day. The soldiers committed horrible barbarities on the dead bodies. Among those executed we have the names of Crittenden, James, Kerr, Boyce, &c. Most of the artillery, and five hundred Havana Crookes have left to join Lopez's camp. The Crookes are flocking to him from all directions. The *Pampero* has escaped from the Spanish vessels of war.

CUBA.

Under our Telegram, a line had been found some interesting and exciting news from the island. It appears that Lopez, in the *Pampero*, effected a landing without meeting with any interruption from the Spanish and other vessels stationed to intercept him—that he has fought two battles with the Queen's troops, in both of which he was victorious, and that he was receiving acquisitions by desertions from the royal army, and the Crookes of the island. Upon this good news, there is a drawback, in the statement that in one of these engagements fifty-one Americans were cut off from the main body of Lopez's army, taken to Havana, shot, and their dead bodies treated with indignities and indecencies that a Spaniard or Canache Indian only could perpetrate. There must, however, be some martyrs in all struggles for popular liberty; and the butchery of these Americans will be avenged in the manner those brave spirits were who perished by Mexican barbarity at the Alamo!

Our dispatches will further show that there is great commotion in New Orleans. For a long time past that city has been overrun with Spanish spies—creatures of the despotic Captain-General of Cuba. They have had an organ in that city—Spanish in all its tendencies, which has opposed and vilified our institutions. The people of New Orleans bore this Spanish insolence "until forbearance ceased to be a virtue," when they arose in their might and "abated the nuisance." The paper establishment and several Spanish coffee-houses have been demolished. It also appears that the Americans who were executed in Havana, previous to that event had been permitted to write letters to their friends in New Orleans, which letters were sent to the Spanish Consul in that city—he refused to deliver them, when a committee of citizens waited on the gentleman, and made him deliver quicker than a high-way man ever did a timid traveller.

This is a brief synopsis of the intelligence we understand to be conveyed in our telegraphic despatches.—*Mont. Adc. & Gaz.*

Telegraphed for the *Alabama Journal*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA!

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS!!

The Patriots Victorious in Two Engagements!!!

MONTE, Aug. 21, 1851.

The United States steamer *Frazar* arrived at Pensacola yesterday, with four days' later news from Havana.

Gen. Lopez made a stand thirty miles west of Havana, at Mariel. Two engagements ensued. The patriots were successful in both—Spanish loss, 80 officers and 300 men. The killed and wounded were carried to Havana, and the former buried with great pomp.

On Friday last, Gen. Lopez's force, numbered from twelve to fourteen hundred men, and accensions were being made to it daily. On the night of the 14th over 100 men left Havana to join the invaders.

Fifty-eight Cuban deserters were taken on the morning of the 16th. Preparations were being made for the execution of a Spanish Colonel, aid to the Governor. One French man-of-war and the United States Ship *ALBANY* were at Havana. The *Vezon* returns to day.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.

Three hundred bales of Cotton were disposed of to-day, Tuesday. Middling to Middling Fair is worth from 8 to 8 1/2 cents. Flour is firmer, and Ohio commands from \$4 to \$4 7/8. Corn is dull, and lower in price. Good mixed commands 40 cents.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.
COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales, including some of the new crop. Good Middling at 81-2 cents. Stock on hand 17,500 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.
COTTON—Sales 100 bales, at nominal prices. The effect of Arctic news is not yet fully developed.

TEXAS, Election.—Full returns have been received from ten counties, which gives Bell, for Governor, a majority over all others, of 1,200, and Howard, for Congress, 500 plurality over Macon. Seattering towns increase these numbers. There is little doubt but Bell and Howard are elected. Also, Henderson, Lieut. Governor; and Scurry, for Congress, from the Eastern district.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.
COTTON—Sales 89 bales at 6 to 81-2 cents.

Brutal Outrage and Attempt to Murder.

A letter published in the Macon (Ga.) Messenger, dated Stevensville, Wilkinson county, Ga., August 1st, gives the following details of a most atrocious tragedy, which occurred near that village on the 29th ult.:

"On Tuesday, Mr. Keel, the owner of a negro man, was from home. Mrs. Keel and a young lady were at the spring washing clothes, when the negro came to the spring, bringing with him a large weeding hoe, and dealing a deadly blow at the head of each of the victims, committed a most brutal violence on the person of each of the almost lifeless females—one of whom he also burned and scalded badly, and he other he left in the water in the ranch—both, as he believed, dead. On the way to the house he saw to children of Mrs. Keel and called them—told them to come to him; but the children were alarmed, and ran in search of their mother, and so escaped being murdered. The negro was caught at the railroad the same night, and brought back the next morning. The indignation of Mr. Keel and a large number of the citizens was so great, that without ceremony, after his confession, he was chained to a stake and burned, as the only punishment adequate to the enormity of his crime.

"Mrs. Keel and the young lady are yet alive, but in a hopeless condition. Mrs. Keel has been a le to relate the most important acts after being trephined, her skull raised, several pieces of the bone removed, and losing a part of her hair. The young lady was so much injured that she does not now yet what is the matter, nor anything else, as she has been insensible from the first. We are ours, truly."

Shocking Murder.

On last Saturday, near Waterson in this County, a most daring, old blooded murder was committed upon the person of David N. Martin, Esq., one of our most respectable citizens, and for the last 5 years, a devoted pious member of the Methodist church. Between 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was engaged in the sowing of turn-seeds, within 50 yards of his own or, and two of his sons plowing for him, when he was shot by a person supposed to have been concealed behind a large stump. A ball entered below the right under blade and came out under nipple. The deceased lingered great pain till Monday evening died at 2 o'clock.

If any of the family had been king in the direction of the murder, he could have been seen, or in approaching or leaving the spot. Suspicion fell immediately upon Robert R. Chaney, whom Mr. Martin was prosecuting for entering his house and stealing upwards \$100 some 18 months since. He was arrested, and implicated his statements a negro man being in his father-in-law, Jno. Co. His brother David B. Chaney and the negro were likewise arrested and after a long and tedious examination before four magistrates, the boy was committed for murder and the Chaney's as accessories before the fact, all with-bail.

he deceased leaves a wife and children and a large circle of friends and friends to mourn his ble and melancholy fate.

SATURN AND CROPS.—We have a week of the most excessively severe weather we have ever known in this latitude; the consequence are suffering crops, and unless we rain soon, the present Cotton of this section will be measurably instead of bales.

LaGrange Adv., 14th inst.

STRICT RIGHTS.—From time immemorial, a great deal has been written and spoken respecting rights; but how far they are, is now, we think, definitely settled by the Editor of the American, who maintains that a man has an abstract right to wear a wolf; but considering whether it is worth the price or not, is to be determined by the fact whether the man is a man or not.

The Plot Thickens.

The plotters of James Island have been in the habit of carrying their children over to Fort Sumter for refreshment and recreation—its situation in the midst of the harbor making it an exceedingly airy and pleasant resort. On Tuesday the following incident took place: A gentleman of the highest respectability, with his friend and two or three children went over to the Fort, and when the boat was within a short distance of the landing, the sentinel on duty lowered his musket and demanded whether it was a "Government boat?" It was answered in the negative. Then, said the sentinel, you cannot land. The gentleman asked for the corporal of the guard, who came forward, and, to his request to be allowed to land, the same brief rude answer was returned "you cannot land." He asked the reason of the refusal, and the officer turned his back upon him and made no reply. We make this statement on the authority of the gentleman himself.

It is manifested from this that the troops are under orders, to treat the people of South Carolina as enemies. Our correspondent, "Barnwell," well advises that we accept the challenge thus thrown in the face of this community. They could only consider us as enemies, because they have hostile designs against us. Yet these men are daily seen in our streets, and move among us undisturbed. Are we any longer safe with such company? Is it not equally the duty and the policy of the city, effectually to exclude from her limits men whose purpose of hostility is no longer doubtful, and who do not even effect the concealment of it? There has been great excitement in the community in consequence of these developments, and the general feeling demands that something effectual and speedy be done. Are we to sit down tamely, and allow ourselves to be scorned and trampled on by the minions of power, as if the State was already a subjugated province?—*Charleston Mercury.*

The following anecdote of the late Gov. James Barbour was told us by a gentleman who resides in Piedmont region. Gov. Barbour was a candidate to represent his country in the State Legislature, and was opposed by Thomas Davis. The Governor in his speech on the hustings, said: "Fellow-citizens, I had the honor to represent my country for several years in the Assembly of Virginia; I was for some years Governor of this ancient and venerable Commonwealth; I was for a considerable time a representative of this district in the Congress of the United States; I had, fellow-citizens at a subsequent period, the honor to hold a seat in the most august legislative body in the world—the Senate of the United States; at another period, I had the place of the Secretary of the War Department in the Administration of John Quincy Adams, and afterward a Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary near the Court of St. James; and now fellow-citizens you may picture to yourselves the humiliation that I feel at finding myself here to-day engaged in a damned little pitiful county contest with Tom Davis!"—*South Side Democrat.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 14, 1851.
At a called communication of Hiram Lodge, No. 42, A. Y. M., the following preamble and resolutions were read and adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the All-Wise Architect of the universe to call from our midst, our beloved friend and Masonic brother, JAMES E. NEWTON, who departed this life on this day, in our vicinity, and whereas, our deceased brother was a man, whom we loved alike for his many virtues, as well as for his fidelity and intelligence as a Mason, good and true—therefore:

Resolved, That we deplore the untimely death of brother Newton, and sympathize with his absent relations in their loss.

Resolved 2nd, That as a token of our esteem and affection for our lamented brother, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved 3d, That the Secretary shall transmit a copy of these resolutions accompanied with a letter of appropriate condolence to the relatives of the deceased.

Resolved 4th, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the newspapers in this town.

JOHN R. CLARK, W. M.
WM. H. FORNEY, Sec'y.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Macon and Marietta—Arrives daily (except Tuesday), closes daily, except Monday.
Blue Post—Arrives daily (except Monday), closes daily, except Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
Rock—Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at P. M.
Elmore—Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at night, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at P. M.
Wadley—Arrives, Tuesday, 8 P. M., departs Wednesday, 5 A. M.
Circula—Arrives Thursday, 7 P. M., departs Friday, 7 A. M.
Vicksburg—Arrives Thursday, 6 P. M., departs Friday, 8 A. M.
Van Wert—Arrives Friday, 5 P. M., departs Saturday, 1 P. M.
New Britain—Arrives Saturday, 10 P. M., departs Sunday, 10 A. M.

U. STATES MAIL.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.

STEAM SHIP MARI- S. SHIP SOUTH.
ON, 1200 Tons—N. ERNER, 1000 T.
E. BERRY, Command. JOHN DICKINSON, Command.

THE splendid Ocean Steam Ship, Mari- and Southern leave this port every Saturday. Their accommodations are equal to any Sea Steamers, and passengers may expect every comfort and convenience.

The Marias as follows:
August 30th, 11 o'clock, A. M.
September 13 & 27th, 10 " "
October 4th, 2 " " P. M.
18th, 2 " " "
November 1st, 2 " " "
15th & 29th, 12 " " M.
December 13th & 27th, 12 " " M.

The Southern leaves, as usual, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
Cabin passage, \$25 | Steerage, \$8.
Apply to the Agent at Charleston, HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay and Adger's Wharf.

August 26, 1851.

Camp Meetings.

FOR JACKSONVILLE CIRCUIT, At Coldwater, Thursday, 4th Sept. " White Plains, " 15th " " Alexandria, " 2nd Oct. " C. N. McLEOD.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held (at the C. P. Camping ground 2 miles S. of the White Plains, Benton Co.) commencing on Thursday before the 2d. Sabbath in Sept.

Several ministers from a distance are expected to be in attendance. The Annual Camp-meeting at Shady Grove congregation of the C. Presbyterian Church, will commence on Friday before the 3d. Sabbath in Sept. This Church is situated 16 miles above Jacksonville, 1 mile N. of Goshen. H. M. J.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Jacksonville, on the 15th instant.

Burley James McCleod Rev C N Barker J S Miller Wm B Black Wm R Miller Wm B Burden Joseph Wm B Bowler Francis Moody Rev Wm Bryce Berryman Monk Rev Wm Brice Benj Montgomery George Cane Creek Church Norman A W Session Carr Samuel S Sarah Davis Crawford John Prater Mrs Jane Emory Thomas R Reynolds Mr Barbara Emory Henry Robinson Noel Galtner J U Ruffin Mrs Jane E Gay Thomas O Spencer John Goodman G Thompson Samuel Hindman Wm Turner Alfred Hindman Wm Walker Mrs Martha Raychel 2 Waire David C Hughes D W Weaver Simon Hunter John P Williams Lono McJelon Eliza Wilson J

The above Letters, if not previously called for will be sent to the Dead Letter Office on the 1st October next. GEO. HOKE, P. M. August 16, 1851.

Boot and Shoe Making.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above named business on the west side of the public square in Jacksonville. He keeps constantly on hand a stock of the finest and best materials, and has at present in his employ a very superior workman. With such materials, and such skill united with his own, he feels perfectly confident of being able to suit his customers with every description of work. He promises to convince all who favor him with their custom, that it is their interest to do so, besides affording them the pleasure of encouraging home industry. WM. C. LAIRD. August 12, 1851.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale.

AT OXFORD, ALA. ANY person wishing to purchase a Lot in the village of Oxford, Ala., either for a residence or business, can be accommodated, on the most reasonable terms, both as to location, price and payment by making application to the undersigned. Oxford is a flourishing town, in a healthy location, situated immediately on the SEBASTIA RAILROAD, and when the road is completed, will be an important point of trade—the depot is situated on the square. DUDLEY SNOW, E. L. SIMMONS, S. C. WILLIAMS. August 19, 1851.

NOTICE.

Probate Court, 2nd Monday in August, 1851, St. Clair Co., Ala. THIS day John Collins, administrator of the estate of Jesse Ginn, deceased, petitioned the court for an order to sell all the real estate belonging to said estate, in order to make a fair, equal and beneficial distribution of the same; and the court has set the third Monday in October next for hearing said petition, when those interested may attend if they think proper. IRBY WOOLLEY, Judge of Probate. Aug 13, 1851.

Land for Sale.

IN compliance with an order and Decree of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stidman, deceased, will sell on the premises in said county, to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of October next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 2, East, in Huntsville Land District. A credit of six months will be given. HENRY STIDMAN, August 19, 1851.—38. Adm'r.

Alexandria Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first Tuesday of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. S. B. Bawler and Lady. Their former success as principals of Mount Zion Academy, in this immediate neighborhood, will justify us in saying to parents and guardians, that their industry, qualifications and skill in teaching, and imparting to the minds of their pupils a knowledge of their duties, fully entitle them to the confidence and support of an enlightened community. The house is large and commodious, situated in a pleasant and beautiful ground—the location is healthy, surrounded by one of the most beautiful valleys in the State. The Trustees take pleasure in recommending this institution to the favor and patronage of the public, as one combining as many advantages as any similar institution in the State.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per Session of 5 months, \$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, Emersons Arithmetic and Astronomy, per sess, \$10 00
Chemistry and History, \$12 00
Watts, on the mind, Mental and Moral Sciences, Logic, Rhetoric, Elocution, Constitution, U. S. Political Economy, Physiology, Geology, &c., \$15 00
Latin, per session, \$15 00
Students will be charged for the time of attendance only.
Boarding can be had at respectable houses as cheap as can be afforded in any village in our County.
JOHN M. CROOK, JOHN H. VANDYER, JACOB R. GREEN, S. J. T. WHITLEY, A. P. WADE. July 29, 1851.

Cheap Washing.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Alabama, particularly the Ladies, to a new system of washing, by which an ordinary family washing can be done in three hours, with half a pound of soap, without the use of the pounding stick, or rubbing board, consequently with a great saving in the wear of clothes. For washing woollens, broadcloths, &c., it is not surpassed. It will not cost more than one dollar a year, for an ordinary sized family, while it will save several dollars worth of soap. I will sell Family Rights for \$2. Agents wanted throughout the State. Persons wanting employment, by giving satisfactory references, can here find a profitable business without capital. Communications, Post Paid, will meet with prompt attention. WM. W. OSLIN, Oak Bowery, Chambers County, July 29th, 1851.

Editors in Alabama who will give the above one insertion, and send me a number containing the same, shall receive a Family Right; and the "YOUNG GENTS" of the Corps Editorial, "qualified," shall also be "entitled."

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BESTON COUNTY. Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in August, A. D. 1851. THIS day came William Barker, guardian of the minor heirs of Washington Manley, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship. It is therefore ordered by the court that Monday the 29th day of September next be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons in adverse interest, by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, (a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville,) for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days prior to said day of settlement, to be and appear at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, on said Monday the 29th day of September next, and object to the making of said settlement if they think proper. A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. August 10, 1851.

Land for Sale.

IN compliance with an order and Decree of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of James Stidman, deceased, will sell on the premises in said county, to the highest bidder, on the 4th day of October next, the East half of the North East quarter of Section 21, Township 14, Range 2, East, in Huntsville Land District. A credit of six months will be given. HENRY STIDMAN, August 19, 1851.—38. Adm'r.

TRUNK, Valises, Carpet Bags, for sale by

G. NEWBOURER. April 22, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSENDS, Sarsaparilla, for sale by, April 8, 1851. HOKE & ABERNATHY.

Blacksmith's Bellows.

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.

GREAT INDUCEMENT!

Selling off at cost and carriage. DEIGNING to make a change in my business, I now offer my entire STOCK OF GOODS at cost and carriage. Terms, cash. G. NEWBOURER. No. B. All notes and accounts due, must be settled immediately. Indulgence can no longer be given. May 20, 1851. G. N.

SALE!

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain note of hand given by Silas Woodruff to D. Fleish, for fifteen dollars, due the 1st of October next. As the consideration for which said note was given has failed I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. SILAS WOODRUFF. July 8, 1851.

SALE!

320 SACKS SALT, for sale cheap, by J. H. L. WOOD, Greensport, Ala. May 27, 1851.

Medicines.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. Dr. Rogers' Compound Syrup of Liverwort and Tar, and Jaw David's Horeb Plaster, for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. April 1, 1851.

BAKERY.

CONFECTIONERY. The undersigned has established a Bakery in the Town of Jacksonville, on the south side of the public square, and will keep constantly on hand all articles in that line, together with many articles of Confectionery and Fruits, such as CANDIES, in great variety. RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, Cream Nuts, VINEGAR, of good quality. CORDIALS & Lemon Syrup, Also TOBACCO & CIGARS, with many other articles. Family Groceries. He has on hand and for sale FLOUR of good quality, and designs to keep a general supply of Family Groceries. X. WILLMAN. Dec 17, 1850.

WASHINGTON HALL.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall de-servingly popular. JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR. Geo. R. Frazier, Sup't. N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M. April 15, 51.—1y

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE. J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—imported from New York and Europe. Dress and evening, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 15, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. L. S. MORRIS. April 15, 1851.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. G. FARGO, PROPRIETOR. April 15, 1851.

J. & S. BONES & Co.

Direct Importers of FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., at Charleston prices. Call and examine. April 15, 1851.

F. A. Holman & Co.

Direct Importers of FOREIGN, CHINA and GLASS WARE—and with all articles at Charleston prices. April 15, 1851.

W. E. Jackson & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Mission in Hall Building. Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices. New Goods received daily. April 15, 51. 1y

T. BRENNANT & Co.

Dealers in STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, at wholesale—at the store lately occupied by Kirt and Hope, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851.

Lamback & Cooper.

DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. April 15, 1851.

G. W. FERRY & Co.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN HATS, Caps Bonnets and Umbrellas, Mission Hall building, between the Globe and United States Hotels, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. G. W. F. & Co., beg leave to call the attention of Merchants and Planters at Alabama, visiting Augusta, to their extensive and well selected stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets and Umbrellas, to which they receive weekly additions. From their connection with manufacturers, they are able to offer the above articles at prices which will successfully compete with prices in Charleston or New York. They challenge a comparison with any market. April 15, 1851.—1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Sec. &c. &c. GOLD and Silver Watch-cases, of all kinds. Jewelry, and various rich and Fancy Goods. Fancy Hardware and Cutlery. Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles. Silver Ware, Plated Goods of all kinds. Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Pistols. Solar Lamps, Girandoles, in gold and silver. Table Cutlery, of Rodgers and others. China Ware. Cut Glass Ware, of latest style. Clocks, Parlor and Office Clocks, and a large stock of cheap Clocks for country trade. Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs. Watch Materials and tools of all kind for Watch-makers. For sale at Charleston prices. CLARK, RACKETT & CO. Dealers in Fancy and Military Goods. Repairing of Clocks and Watches, by good workmen. N. B. Whenever it may be inconvenient for persons residing at a distance to visit the city, any thing in the above line will be furnished promptly upon receipt of an order and on the usual time. April 15, 1851. 1y

Henry Moore.

DIRECT IMPORTER and DEALER in FOREIGN and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.; and will sell at Charleston prices. Call and see. April 15, '51. 1y

GEORGE A. OATES & Co.

DEALERS IN PIANO FORTES, Music Books, Stationery, &c. 234 and 236, King st., at the Bend, Charleston, S. C. A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes from the celebrated Manufacturers of Boston and New York, A. H. Cole and Co., and Dubois and Son, New York, all kinds of Musical Instruments, Music Books and Stationery, for sale very low for cash, or on reasonable terms. April 15, 1851. 1y

A. LAFITTE.

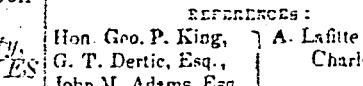
AUCTION and COMMISSION MERCHANT, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. REFERENCES: Hon. Geo. P. King, A. Lafitte & Co., Charleston, S. C. G. T. Dettie, Esq., S. C. John M. Adams, Esq., S. C. Augusta, Ga. April 15, 51.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

Hickman, Wescott & Co., AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 15, 51. 1y

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

United States Mail Line. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS. Leaves every Saturday afternoon—Through in 60 Hours. THE NEW STEAM SHIP



MARION, 1200 Tons—Capt. M. BERRY.

Steam Ship SOUTHERNER, 1200 Tons—Capt. JES. DICKINSON. This splendid Ocean Steamer, will leave Adger's Wharves, regularly, every Saturday afternoon, throughout the year. The Marion commences her trips, leaving here Saturday, May 31st. Passengers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation. For Freight or Passage, (having splendid State Room accommodations,) apply to the Agent at Charleston, S. C.

THE SOUTHERNER will leave Charleston for New York, on Saturday afternoon, 10th and 24th May.

Passengers by this line may expect every possible comfort and accommodation. For Freight or Passage, (having splendid State Room accommodations,) apply to the Agent at Charleston, S. C.

PHILADELPHIA & ATLANTIC.

Steam Navigation Company's Line, BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON, S. C. Steamships Osprey & Albatros. THE above steam ships forming this line, will leave after the first day of March, 1851, run regularly between Philadelphia and Charleston, one of which will leave Charleston for Philadelphia every Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, immediately after the arrival of the Southern and Western train; and leaves Philadelphia for Charleston every Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The accommodations on these steamers are very superior, and for comfort and convenience are unsurpassed. Passengers arriving in Philadelphia by these vessels can take choice of five daily lines for New York. Fare, Three Dollars.

RATES OF FARE:

Ladies' Saloon, State room Berths \$20 00
Gentlemen's " " " 20 00
Steerage Passage " " 10 00
For further particulars, apply to J. S. BEACH, the agent at Charleston, or to JOHN. L. LINTON, No. 97 South Wharves, Phila. April 25, 1851. 1y

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS. CHANGE OF HOUR. The Steamship SOUTHERNER, Capt. John Dickinson will leave Adger's wharves, positively on every alternate Saturday, as follows: Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 9 o'clock
Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock
after which time she will leave as usual at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. For Freight or Passage, having splendid state room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent, HENRY MISSROON, Corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves. Jan. 14, 1851.

Shackelford & Graces.

Factors & Commission Merchants, CHARLESTON, S. C. April 1, 1851.

Public Warehouse.

THE undersigned designs to build a Public Warehouse on Coosa River, at Milledgeville, near Mark Cunningham's. Persons who are willing to assist, are hereby notified to meet him, prepared to commence the work, on the second Monday in August, 1851. D. M. WALKER.

J. S. Beach.

WHOLESALE BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, No. 5, Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

D. A. Ambler.

Manufacturer and Dealer in HATS and CAPS, of every description, No. 161, Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

Stevens & Betts.

Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c. No. 80 East Bay, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851.—1y

Wilman, Price & Block.

Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fancy Goods. Sign of the Golden Paddock; No. 24, Hayne St., North side, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

Roosevelt, Hyde & Clark.

Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c. No. 139, Meeting street, nearly opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

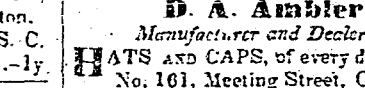
W. R. Morton.

IMPORTER OF HARDWARE and CUTLERY, No. 133, Meeting Street, (nearly opposite Hayne,) Charleston, S. C. April 15, 1851. 1y

Hyatt, McBurney & Co.

DIRECT IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in India, Swiss, British, French, and American DRY GOODS, No. 37, Hayne Street, Charleston, S. C. April 2, 1850. 1y

THROUGH FARE FROM CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK, \$29.



THE great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern cars, via Wilmington and Weldon, N. C. PETERSBURG, RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG, to WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and New York. The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon Road having been recently re-laid with heavy T iron) thereby securing both safety and dispatch. A through ticket having already been in operation will be continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By this route travellers may reach New York on the third day during business hours. On and after the first day of July, baggage will be ticketed from the point of departure to Washington City, under the charge of a special Agent or Baggage Master. At Washington the same will be transferred to the care of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York and the like arrangements will be pursued in returning South. Through Tickets to New York can alone be had from E. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C.

ROME DIRECTORY
Watch, Clock

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOCKS, which will positively be sold at such prices as must induce persons in need, to buy.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city, and he feels that if it will be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase, will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—1y

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALBROOK, J. W. M. BERRIEN.

OSGOOD, ALBROOK & CO.
No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment for Ladies and gentlemen—Books, Stationery and Fancy Stationery—Music, PIANO FORTES, &c. &c. All orders for Books promptly filled.

April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favor us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851. 1y

BLACK & COBB,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hillborn House near the Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851. 1y

NEW STORE.
STEVENSON & DUNAN.

HAVE located near the Rail Road Depot, in the new Brick Building, a few doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods. Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Boots, Shoes and Breeches, Crockery, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favor us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

BATTEE
Dentist and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large Stock of Drugs, Medicines and chemicals of **WARRANTED PURITY.** Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs—Surgical Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgical and Dental Instruments &c.

Gardner Seed, Onion Sets, Northern Potatoes, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass and Millet in their appropriate seasons. Sand Plaster, Guano and ground Bones. Merchants supplied on very liberal terms.

April 15, 1851. 1y

HILBORN HOUSE.
ROME, GEORGIA.

THIS LARGE and commodious establishment is now completed. The rooms are spacious, the furniture and equipments are all new and of the best kind. The location of this House near the Rail Road and Steamboat Depots, gives it decided advantages. All baggage removed to and from the House, without trouble or charge to the owners.

The Stage Office.
Is kept at this House, and persons wishing to visit any portion of the surrounding country, can be supplied with private conveyance at all times.

L. J. HILBORN.
December 1, 1851. 1y

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEE.
His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.
March 11, 1851. 1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
J. G. McArthur,
KEEPS constantly on hand a good Stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Dept Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, '51. 1y

John H. Roberts,
KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail, Malaga's, Georgia Rice, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, best Pure Brandy, Molasses and Sweet Wine, Sugar, Salt, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugar, Nuts, Flour, Bacon, Pickles, Oil, Vinegar, all kinds of Canned Goods and Dried Fruit, &c. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the cheapest.

I want to buy regularly through the year, Bacon, Wheat, Corn, Eggs, Butter, &c. Call next door to R. J. Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

Francis M. Allen.
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Nails, &c., &c. West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.—1y.

George Bone,
KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the latest and neatest style. Repairing of every description on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. 1y

PAULIN HOTEL.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting in his power, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD.
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.

Feb 29

NEW SPRING GOODS.
HOKE & ABERNATHY, are now opening an extensive assortment of seasonable Staple and Fancy Goods.

Carefully selected with taste and judgment, and selling at the most reasonable prices.

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

PAULIN HOTEL.
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned has the above named Hotel, at which place he would be happy to see you, when you visit the City, promising you that there shall be nothing wanting in his power, or that of his Household, to render your stay agreeable and pleasant when with him.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD.
Formerly of the Charleston Hotel.

Feb 29

TO A GRUMBING SUBSCRIBER.
A free soil patron of the Sentinel, Politely bids us "and the thing to hell."

A timely hint. "The proper, we confess, with change of residence to change the address."

"Hill will be sent, if Charon's mail will let it, where the subscriber will be sure to get it."

—*Washington Sentinel*

Sloans & Hawkins.
Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they may be found at their old Stand (the second brick building) after crossing the river, where they are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods comprising a well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware.

Recollect the second Brick building after crossing the River.

Rome, Ga. April 15, 1851. 1y

GRANITE STORE.
Johnson, Pope & Co.

BEING thankful for the liberal patronage that has heretofore been so generally extended them, would solicit a continuance, and invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening a large and well selected Stock of Goods, and would add that for beauty and taste, their styles cannot be surpassed.

The Stock consists of the latest styles ladies' dress Goods, viz: Silks, Muslins, Gingham, Dressings, Tissues, Grey De Harris, Broadens, Coptins, Prints &c., with a well selected Stock of Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Ladies' Sleeves &c. Their stock of Gent's Dress Goods cannot fail to suit buyers. Their assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles, Crockery, Stoves, and Boots, Buggy and Carriage Trimmings, cannot be equaled by any in Rome at this time. They do not hang out their sign and say that they are selling lower than their neighbors, but only ask their friends and the public generally, to be certain to give them a call before buying; and they promise to give them satisfaction both in price and quality.

They only add, you can all make money by giving them a call before making your purchases.

April 15, 1851. 1y

SULLIVAN, CARP & CO.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, &c. &c.

Country Produce taken in exchange. Old stand, West side, Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

A LOT of Superior PLOUGH from the Atlantic Mills just received and for sale.

SULLIVAN, CARP & CO.
Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester.

Is prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tasty and fashionable style. Considering himself permanently at Rome, he has no objection to the public that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to meet a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and see them in quality and price. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's, College Bldg.

April 5, 1851. 1y

Wanted.
To employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 8, 1851. C. P. LESTER.

John H. Crawford.
HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable, and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans, Divans, or Sofas—in line, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done.

Send in your orders.

April 24, 1851. 1y

IRON WORKS.
THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wood Cords, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Machinist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY SHRAEDER.
Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. June 8, 1851.

T. WARWICK.
Watch Maker and Jeweler.

HAS on hand, a choice assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY &c. selected by himself from the Importers and Manufacturers at the North, to which the inspection of the Public is respectfully invited. Having had many years practical experience, he is well qualified to repair promptly; to the satisfaction of those who may favor him with their patronage all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewels.

Store on the East side of the Public Square, next door to Story and Dixon.

January 24th, 1851. 1y

Walker & Pettit,
ARE now receiving a large stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good House in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.

April 8, 1851. tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

A VARIETY OF POPULAR MEDICINES,
SUCH AS—

RISLEY'S—Roth's Pain Killer, saparilla, Risley's Extract Bala, an effectual remedy for gravel and other diseases of the kidneys. Risley's Syrup of Pink't or Worm Killer. Risley's Tooth Ache Killer. Barry's Tricophorous or Medicated Compound for preserving hair. Also, Youatt's Condition Powders, for the cure of Heaves, Broken Wind, Coughs, Bots, &c., for sale by

HENDRICK & NISBET,
Druggists, Jacksonville, Ala.
June 24, 1851. tf

Wright, Simpson & Gardiner,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

(Office and Sales Room on McIntosh st., near the Telegraph Office.)

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have secured a large and commodious Fine PROOF WAREHOUSE, conveniently located, and that all business entrusted to their care will have the undivided attention of the Firm, and they hope, by strict attention to all business confided to them, to merit a continuance of the confidence heretofore bestowed on the individual members of the concern.

Orders for Bagging, Rope and Family Supplies executed on most advantageous terms.

Liberal advances made on Cotton and other Produce in Store when required.

July 15, 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.

F. T. WILLIS & CO.,
Factors and Commission Merchants, SAVANNAH, GA.

RETURNS thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed in past years, and again tender their services both in Augusta and Savannah, in the storage and sale of Cotton and all other Country produce. (affording at all times a choice of market's) purchase of Merchandise and Planter's supplies. Particular attention is given to the general receiving and forwarding business. Liberal advances made on Cotton and other articles. Address as above.

JOHN M. ADAMS, LAMBETH HOPKINS, FRANCIS T. WILLIS.
Sept 17, 1850. 1y

DR. J. C. EVANS & CO.,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants, AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUE to transact the above business in all its branches, at their extensive

Fire Proof Warehouse, situated immediately at Georgia Rail Road Depot, where they receive Cotton per Rail Road without charge for drayage. Office and Salesroom on Broad Street. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.

Orders for Planter's and Family supplies promptly filled at the lowest market price.

August 24, 1851. 1y

GIBBS & McCORD,
Warehouse and Commission Merchants, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the

New Fire-Proof Ware-House recently built on the corner of McIntosh and Key streets, where they have permanently located and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business in all its branches.

They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments of cotton, and for Bagging, Rope, and Family Supplies will be faithfully executed.

Each Advance will be made on produce in store when required. Their charges will conform to the established rates.

Wm. W. Gibbs & Co. of Rome, Ga. are the agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.

THOS. F. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD.
August 18, 1851.

Walker & Pettit,
ARE now receiving a large stock of new SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which consist of every article kept in a country store. These Goods were purchased with great care, and entirely for cash, which will enable them to sell as low or a little lower than the Jews or any other Good House in Benton county.

N. B. Those buying Goods for cash will find it to their interest to call at Mt. Polk, 8 miles West of Jacksonville, Ala.

D. M. Walker returns thanks for past patronage; and all those who have not paid up their old accounts will have it to do, as he must have money, and this is his last call.

April 8, 1851. tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALA COUNTY.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of the county of DeKalb, and State of Alabama, upon the last will and testament of James G. Ward, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against the estate of said deceased, to present the same duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment.

JAS. WARD, Executor.
August 8, 1851. 6t

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

Probate Court, Special Term, July 22nd, A. D. 1851.

THIS day came William Clark, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Clark, deceased, and filed his petition in court, setting forth that the said Samuel Clark, died, seized and possessed of the following described real estate lying and being in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit: the east half of south west fourth and south west fourth of the township sixteen, range 8, east, in the Coosa Land District, except five acres off of the south west corner of the south west fourth of south west fourth of section six, also five acres in the north east corner of west half of north west fourth, and in the north west corner of east half of north west fourth, in section seven, township sixteen and range 8, east, in the Coosa Land District.—that said real estate cannot be equally divided, fairly and beneficially divided, among the heirs of said deceased, without a sale thereof, and that the following are the heirs at law of said deceased estate, to-wit: Silas Clark, William Clark, Jane Burroughs, late Jane Clark, and now the wife of Isaac Timmons, also the following heirs of Mary Posey, dec'd, (daughter of the said Samuel Clark, deceased), to-wit: Eliza Posey, Margaret E. Posey and Seabury Posey, Margaret F. Posey, late Margaret F. Clark, wife of Wheeler B. Posey, Samuel S. Clark, John S. Clark, Elizabeth S. Fite, late Elizabeth S. Clark, wife of Carson Fite, David Clark and Enos M. Clark. Petitioner having made oath that silas Clark and Samuel S. Clark live beyond the limits of the state of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in the county and state aforesaid, for forty days, requiring the heirs of the said Samuel Clark, dec'd, to be and appear at a special term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county of Benton, on Monday the first day of September next, then and there to answer and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

July 29, 1851.

THE PROBATE COURT of DeKalb County, Ala., having granted to the undersigned, as administrator of Andrew Sitz, late of said county deceased, an order to sell the real estate belonging to said deceased, notice is hereby given, that on the third Monday in September next, we will sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, at the late residence of said deceased, a part of the North East quarter of Section (4) four, Township (11) eleven, Range (6) six, East, in the Coosa Land District, lying in said county. A credit of twelve months will be given, and the purchaser required to enter into bonds with security.

H. P. McBRAYER, JOHN SITZ,
Administrators.

August 5, 1851.

NOTICE.
ON the 5th day of Sept. 1851, I will, as Administrator, of the Estate of Hudson Wilkins, late of Cherokee County, Alabama, deceased, proceed to sell, on the premises between the usual hour of sale, two certain tracts of Land, as the property of said Estate, lying in Benton County, Alabama, and known and described as lots No. 1 & 2, in the plan and survey of Section 16, Township 13, Range 10, East, containing in all, one hundred and twenty Acres. The said land is sold under an order of the Court of Probate of Cherokee County in said State, granted on the 2nd Monday in June last, for the purpose of paying the debts due by said deceased. The said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

SEABURN WILLIAMS,
Administrator, De bonis Non.

July 29, 1851.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Randolph county, Alabama, upon the estate of James Ross, late of said county, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

HENRY M. GAY,
Administrator, &c.

July 22, 1851. 6t

TO THE PATRONS OF HOME MANUFACTURE.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Fashionable and Variety Root shop, in the town of Jacksonville, at the sign of "The Boot," where he is prepared, at all times, upon the shortest notice, to furnish customers to order with every description of Boots for service, comfort, or style. Shop, up stairs over Hudson's next door east of Forney & Son's.

W. W. HUGHES.
Nov. 26, 1850.—1y

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
IN pursuance of an order from the Chancery Court for the 39th District of Alabama, I will offer for sale, at the Court House door, in Benton county, between the usual hours of sale, on Monday, the 1st day of September next, to the highest bidder, for cash, all those valuable tracts of land known as the S. E. fourth, Section 9; the S. W. fourth of the S. W. fourth, of S. 10; the N. W. fourth of the N. W. fourth, of S. 15, all in Township 12, Range 10, east, in the Coosa Land District. Said land sold for the payment of the purchase money, at the prayer of Williams and Larison vs. the Heirs and Rep. of A. Wilkens, dec'd.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.

July 23, 1851.

VALUABLE SALE OF LAND UNDER DECREE IN CHANCERY.
IN pursuance of a decree in Chancery, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House door, in Benton county, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday the first day of September next, to the highest bidder, for cash, all those valuable tracts of land, known as 120 acres, on the North side of the North half of Section 14, Township 15, Range 9, and 80 acres off the West end of the South half of Section 11, in the same Township and Range, in the case of McRoberts vs. Worthington, administrator, &c. &c. and also 200 acres of land off the south side of the north half of Section 14, Township 15, Range 9, in the case Worthington, adm'r, &c. vs. McRoberts, et al.—said lands lying in Benton county.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.

July 23, '51.

LAND FOR SALE UNDER DECREE IN CHANCERY.
IN pursuance of an order from the Chancery Court for the 39th District of Alabama, I will sell, at the Court House door of Benton county, between the legal hours of sale, on Monday the first day of September next, to the highest bidder, for cash, all that valuable tract of land, known and described as the N. E. fourth of the S. E. fourth of Section 25, Township 14, Range 8, east, in the Coosa Land District. Sold for the purchase money, at the prayer of Gillum Souther vs. Joseph N. Smith, et al.

R. G. EARLE,
Register, &c.

July 23, '51.

NOTICE.
I WILL expose to public sale at the Court House door, in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala., for cash in hand, on the first Monday in September, 1851; the North East quarter of the North West quarter of Section No. fourteen (14), in Township No. nine (9), of Range No. seven (7), East, in the Coosa Land District, lying on as the property of James Cave, to satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands, in favor of Robert L. Nance. Sale within the legal hours.

A. A. HUGHES,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.

August 5, 1851.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers for sale, his tract of land, containing 117 acres of fractional Section 31, Township 15, Range 12, east, lying on Tallapoosa